

The Sun being connected by a loop with the wires of the Associated Press running all over the country, never gets left on an item of war news. By this means it can investigate fake rumors of the war.

SCHEME FOR PEACE

A PEACE IDEA Movement Can be Started at Santiago.

By the Belligerent Powers Without Any European Intermediary—Miles Off for Porto Rico—Caimanera Surrenders—Mauser Rifles to Burn.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The ordinance department of the war department is considering what to do with the large quantity of arms, ammunition, fortification guns, and ordnance stores which have come into the possession of this government through the surrender of Santiago.

General Shafter reports that about 7,000 Mauser rifles were turned over the first day and that the number will reach probably 20,000 when the troops at other points in the surrendered zone turn in their guns. The reports made before the surrender indicated that the Mausers handed by the Spanish troops were not in very good condition. The guns were all right when furnished, but the poor care they received, principally from the volunteers, left many of them rusty and defective. Ordnance officials believe, however, that the greater part of the guns can be put in first class order.

The ordnance officers expect to make very little use of the old fortification guns mounted in Morro Castle, Socapa, Cayo Smith, and other forts along Santiago harbor. These, it has developed since the capture are guns of antique pattern, most of them muzzle loaders. It is said they would not be worth bringing back to the United States except as souvenirs of the fall of Santiago. For the present they will be retained at the forts, for since they have proved sufficiently effective to make a showing against the American fleet, they will suffice for the present passive condition of affairs.

SUGGESTION FOR PEACE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—One of the ablest members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, the ambassador of a continental power, suggested today that if Spain or the United States were desirous of inaugurating a peace movement, an easy and effective means of so doing, was now at hand without recourse to any foreign intermediary. This, he pointed out, could be done through the American and Spanish generals at Santiago, who, during recent days, have been brought into close communication concerning the details of the surrender of Santiago. This incident has served to show that General Toral was in direct communication with Madrid and his action was responsive to the wish of the Madrid government. On the other hand, it was pointed out, General Shafter had at all times been guided by the direct advice and instruction of the Washington government. This is the first time in the war that has brought the two governments into direct communication, and while the communication has thus far been confined to Santiago, it has suggested that it affords the opportunity for a wider range of inquiry between the two capitals. If Madrid desires to take the initiative in learning what peace terms are possible, then such an official inquiry through General Toral to General Shafter would doubtless bring a response.

MILES OFF TODAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Miles did not start for Porto Rico yesterday as was expected, but either has already sailed this morning or will get away during the day. The delay was owing to a failure to receive the necessary orders through some mistake of persons through whose hands they traveled. General Miles telegraphed here overnight and the orders were repeated to him and he was told to start for Porto Rico immediately and without delay.

CAIMANERA SURRENDERS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

CAMP McCALLA, July 18 (7 p. m.) via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay.—A launch from the Marblehead went out the bay this afternoon to Fort

Cayo del Toro, opposite Guantanamo, and gave formal notice to the Spanish commander of the surrender of General Toral's troops, together with the conditions of the capitulation of Santiago. A limited time was fixed for hauling down the Spanish flag over Caimanera. The American officer also gave notice that if the Spanish gunboat Sandoval was disabled in any way, or if any arms or ammunition or public buildings or barracks at Caimanera or Guantanamo were destroyed, the Spaniards would not be treated as prisoners of war. The flag was hauled down this afternoon.

From Spanish sources, it is learned that the total force in Guantanamo and Caimanera is about 5,000, of which number however, only about 3,000 are fit for service, the others being disabled by sickness or wounded. Tomorrow steps will be taken for a formal surrender. What disposition will be made of the prisoners has not yet been determined because of the presence of yellow fever among them. A rigid quarantine will be maintained and it is probable that transports for the removal of the prisoners will be sent up the bay and loaded there, instead of having the prisoners marched down here.

VESSELS FOR MANILA.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 19.—The Rio Janeiro is now scheduled to leave for Manila on Thursday. The St. Paul is in dry dock and will be ready as a transport in a few days. The Scandinavia is also in dry dock, but will be able to leave before the end of the week. It is quite possible that this vessel will be turned over to the Red Cross to be used as a hospital ship at Manila.

It is learned that the Russia, a sister ship to the Scandinavia, now in Japan has been contracted for by the government and will soon arrive here in ballast while her purchase will be consummated.

CAMARA'S FLEET SIGHTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MARSEILLES, July 19.—A steamer which has just arrived here, reports having sighted on July 16, off the coast of Tunis, the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara. As the steamer passed the battleship Pelayo, a column of smoke suddenly issued from her and from the fact that a cruiser had to take the Pelayo in tow, it is evident that the most powerful warship of Spain has been damaged.

BOSTON MEN.

RELEASED FROM SING SING AFTER TWO YEARS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Sing Sing, N. Y., July 19.—Morris Connelly and Herbert Roberts of Boston were released from Sing Sing prison today after having served a term of two years each for grand larceny and were immediately re-arrested by Boston officials. It is alleged that they committed grand larceny in Boston two years ago.

THE PRINCE HURT

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, July 19.—The Prince of Wales who is suffering from a fracture of the left knee cap, is making satisfactory progress towards recovery, although he passed a restless night.

SECOND LOWELL MAN

INJURED IN THE CUBAN CAMPAIGN.

Word was received today that among the injured brought from Cuba to Old Point Comfort yesterday on the transport ship Seneca, was Private McCune, Company G, Sixth regiment. There was nobody of this name in the organized company that left the city so it must be that he was one of the recruits who left the city subsequently.

Fine job printing done at this office.

ONE PER CENT DISCOUNT

PURCHASERS OF INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS of the United States National Bank (official agents for the United States government) in lots of \$100 or more will receive a discount of one per cent.

Documentary stamps, denominations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents; 13, 14, 25, 50, and 100 dollars; Proprietary stamps, 13, 14, 25, 50, and 100 cents; and 1, 1-1/2, 2, 2-1/2, 3, 4, and 5 cents.

Bank hours: Saturdays 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Banking hours: Saturdays 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Banking house, Middlesex street and Post Office square.

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stable.

MARKET ST. COR. WASHINGTON.

TABLES. We have just received a new lot of

Tables. One with a pound of 600

Tea at O'Brien Bros., 75 East

Merrimack street, Telephone 621.

POLICE COURT.

One of the drunks taken in last night was accompanied by a dog which followed him into his cell and lay quietly beside him all night. This morning when the owner was taken into court the dog was kept in the cell and for a time there was the most unearthy racket, in the building, the animal barking and whining until his owner returned to him.

There were four drunks and none were sentenced. Joe McKinley was fined \$6 for riding his wheel on the sidewalk on Chelmsford street.

FUNERALS.

TIERNY.—The funeral of Patrick H. Tierney of Manchester was held at that city yesterday morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and was attended by hundreds of people, including friends from Manchester and Lowell. The funeral was one of the largest and most imposing ever held in Manchester, the large attendance testifying to the popularity of Mr. Tierney.

The remains were escorted from the depot to the church by the Manchester Knights of Columbus, under the command of Warden John C. Ryan; the Nashua Knights of Columbus, under the command of Grand Knight John H. Field; the Moose club, commanded by its president, Thomas J. Foley, and a delegation of Lowell Knights of Columbus, together with a large number of citizens from Manchester, Lowell and Nashua, among whom was Mayor W. C. Clarke of the former city.

The services at the church were conducted by the Rev. Dr. B. B. Buckle. Appropriate musical selections being rendered by the church choir. The casket bearers were William J. Freeman, John J. McGovern, John A. Shachan, William E. Dempsey, John R. Willis and Patrick H. Sullivan, all of Manchester. The remains were taken to Lowell on the 11.30 train for interment in the family lot at St. Patrick's cemetery.

SAWYER.—The funeral of Frederick T. Sawyer, well known in this city, who passed away at his home in Milford, N. H., last Thursday, was held at the house on South Main street Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The attendance was the largest that ever attended the obsequies of a public person in the town.

Fine job printing done at this office.

TRIED TO SUICIDE

Despondent Greek Would End His Life

BY JUMPING INTO SUFFOLK CANAL.

He Wound up in Police Court.

Vasillos Mustacky, a young Greek, as the result of despondency due to hard luck and a jag, attempted to end his life by jumping into the Suffolk canal at the corner of Merrimack and Suffolk streets last night. He was prevented, however, from completing his rash intentions and was afterward sent to the police station to think it over. Officer Grady gathered him in.

The young man objected to arrest and threatened to hang himself by his suspenders until the action to the word by an attempt to hold them around his neck. A "reminder" from Wagon Officer Hickson stopped him and he was made harmless at the police station, being relieved of his suspenders and an ugly looking jack knife.

Mustacky came here from Greece three years ago and after working in the mills here, went to New York and secured work. Three weeks ago he returned to Lowell and has been waiting for a job ever since. He stayed at one of the Greek boarding houses and he was without funds to pay his bill, so he decided to end his life.

He has been acting queerly for the past few days and his friends reported him demented. He was with a party of friends last night when he suddenly ran for the railing, and climbed on to it. He was caught by the coat and pulled back. He was booked for drunkenness.

Patrick Meeker, an insurance man, was taken from the police station to the farm in the ambulance last night.

THE PHENOMENAL DEMAND

Created by our Summer Clearance Sale proves conclusively that the men of Lowell know a good thing when they see it. Everybody knows by this time that the prices, at which our summer stock is marked down, are much lower quoted for similar goods. We are bound to effect a couple counter clearing, and by cutting the prices as deeply as we did, we will accomplish our purpose.

Men's Strictly All-Wool Cheviot Pants, 98c., worth \$2.50.
Men's Fandy Worsted Pants, \$1.49, worth \$2.50.
Men's Fine Cassimere Pants, \$1.98, worth \$3.50 and \$4.
Men's Oxford Gray Wool Cheviot Suits, \$2.98, worth \$6.
Men's Gray Mixed Fine All-Wool Cheviot Suits, \$3.98, worth \$8.
Men's Extra Fine Fandy Worsted Suits, \$9.95, worth \$15.

Come and See!
Investigate and Compare!

We are only too glad to have you make a personal examination of every claim made with the above articles. Unless you find them all that we represent them to be—and more—don't buy.

J. L. CHALIFOUX
49 TO 53 CENTRAL STREET.



CAPT. JOSEPH C. EATON, A Lowell Man, Commanding the Auxiliary Cruiser Itesolite.

DEATHS.

GARVEY.—Catharine Garvey, aged 28 years, died this morning at her home 22 Dunfey street.

RAILWAY HEARING IN NASHUA.

The public hearing on the petition of the Nashua Street Railway company for permission to extend its tracks from Lawrence gardens to the state line at Tyngsboro was held at the court room last evening before the mayor and aldermen of Nashua.

The hearing was opened at 8 o'clock, with but one alderman absent, Burke of ward eight, Judge E. C. Barker and Bertie A. Pease, who appeared for the petitioners at the last meeting, addressed the board in turn. Both withdrew all opposition to the granting of the petition, provided the board of aldermen would specify the time when this extension shall be completed to the state line. Each thought two years a fair time limit.

J. J. Doyle, who appeared for those who favored the granting of the petition, predicted that in case a time limit was fixed, the street railway company would not build the road at all; he urged the aldermen to grant the petition as it was presented and without amendments.

Two of the land owners on the Lowell road, Winfield B. Stetson and H. O. Fitch, urged the aldermen to grant this petition, but admitted the justice of the petitioners' claim for a time limit. On motion of Alderman Taylor the hearing was continued until the next regular meeting of the city government, August 9th.

MRS. WINNLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children with teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winnlow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DON'T YOU WITCH
you find a pint bottle of Dows' Witch Hazel—only 25c. 359 Central St.

100,000 Women Wanted
to tell their husbands, brothers, sweethearts and friends to smoke

DOWD'S HONEST 10
Cigar—Mild, Sweet and fragrant.
T. J. DOWD, Mfrg., Nashua, N. H.

Putnam & Son
AT CERTAIN PRICES

Our suit stock has become so low that to keep the assortment good we've marked off the profit and part of the cost to fill in with.

FOR \$5.00.

Two lots of excellent all-wool suits that were eight dollars—new, neat patterns—today \$5.00.

FOR \$10.00.

One lot of fancy cheviots, made by Rogers, Peet & Co., price has been fifteen dollars, today \$10.

FOR \$10.00.

One lot genuine Nova Scotia Homespun Suits, full double and twist homespun; tough as wire, a neat gray mottled with black. Price has been fifteen dollars, today \$10.

FOR \$12.00.

One lot of fine serge suits, made by Rogers, Peet and Co., sack and cutaway suits. Both styles have sold for fifteen dollars. Either today \$12.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

MANY EXCITING EVENTS

On Board the Prize Crafts That Were Captured.

Two Weeks Spent in Reaching Key West—Spanish Captain Attempted Suicide—Fierce Storms Assailed the Craft.

Key West, July 18.—The schooner Three Belles and the ship Pilgrim, captured by the Dixie near Manzanillo July 6, arrived here Monday under prize crews. The crews, in bringing their spoils to port, encountered suicide and Spanish bullets, and, buffeted about by hostile winds, drifted helplessly about in strange seas until well-nigh hopeless of ever reaching shore. Both prizes were under the British flag, bound from Kingston for Manzanillo with food supplies. On the Three Belles were Captain E. J. Harding, an Englishman, and a crew of five, three of them Jamaican negroes. The Pilgrim carried a Dutch captain and four seamen of the same class. The captives were effected without difficulty.

Captain Harding was depressed over the capture and drank heavily until Lieutenant Blount stopped him. On the evening of July 9, when about six miles south of Key West, Captain Harding suddenly leaped overboard. The Pilgrim put out a small boat and caught him, but he struggled desperately and captured the boat. One of the marines held him up on the overboarded boat and he was taken on board the Pilgrim; but he was dead when they reached the deck. It is thought that he took a dose of laudanum before jumping into the sea. This happened to be a church of England prayer book on board, and the next morning Lieutenant Blount read the service, and the captain was buried at sea.

This dismal duty was hardly completed when they sighted two small schooners near Key West. Neither of the prizes was flag afloat, but both were evidently recognized by the strangers as expected blockade runners from Jamaica, for one of the schooners put out a small boat to pilot them in. As it approached Lieutenant Blount was running up an American flag to the foremast, but he had some difficulty in breaking it out so that when the small boat was within 100 yards of the schooner the two men who were aboard it were still ignorant of the fact that they were running near to an enemy. Then Lieutenant Blount shouted: "Are you Spaniards?" As one of the boats with a proud gesture answered "Me no Espagnol," the stars and stripes broke from the fore of the Three Belles, whereupon both occupants of the small boat cried in dismay: "Americanos, caramba," and plunged into the sea. Whether or not they reached shore is an open question. Lieutenant Blount and his men went on and captured the nearest schooner, which proved to be the Concepcion. The other ran off into about water and escaped. The Concepcion was well-stocked with fish, wine and other provisions, while scattered over her deck were bags of small coins,

aggregating about \$30, a large number of mauler bullets and other cartridges, but only one shotgun. They took her in tow, and then began another chapter of misfortune.

Violent tropical squalls burst upon them the same day and continued almost incessantly. They had no charts aboard and only a map of the world from a 25-cent guide book to help them as they floundered about in the seas—three little vessels, none bigger than a catboat. In the course of the day the wind and waves played such havoc with the Concepcion that they decided to abandon her, after transferring the money, and set her adrift. Gunner's Mate Hutton, who had gone aboard her, was the last to leave, and he was compelled to tie a rope around himself and jump overboard, the men on the Three Belles pulling him over to her. The little boat staggered along until Wednesday morning, when a storm of unusual violence fell on them off Cape Antonio.

Unable to make any progress and expecting almost momentarily to founder, they lay there all day. Late in the afternoon as they bumped helplessly about in the sea, a body of Spanish fishermen on shore opened fire. The only arms on the two prize vessels were the weapons of the marines, four rifles and nine revolvers, so no attempt was made to return the fire. Just before midnight 16 of the Spanish fishermen pointed off in a small boat toward the Three Belles and drew as close as 300 or 400 yards, pouring a vicious fire at the schooner's men. The bullets whistled all around, rattling the sails and some going clear through the schooner and ship. One bullet passed through the cabin within two feet of Lieutenant Blount. There was a little negro at the wheel of the Three Belles, but in spite of the flying rifle balls he never deserted his post, remarking to Lieutenant Blount: "Guess I might as well die now as any other time." In fact all the negroes showed spirit and sided with the Americans. Fortunately for the storm-bound men, night drove the Spaniards back to the shore, and early the next morning the wind changed and carried the two prizes on. "Taking chances on their course being the right one," they sailed on, when, as a final blow, their water gave out. Off Concepcion shoal, the sight of a strange schooner flying an American flag restored their last courage. She was the "M. J. Hopkins," from Baltimore, for New Orleans, with coal, and had been picked by local wharfs. She gave the prize crew a barrel of water, some tobacco and a chart, and set them straight on their course. Weary and weather-worn they drew into Key West harbor after the worst fortnight any of the crews had ever experienced.

to leave only 10,000 rations, which was

"There has been hard fighting in front of Santiago de Cuba for several days past and a large number of wounded men have come into Siboney, probably 400 or 500. The United States authorities were entirely unprepared in medicine, food or services to handle them, and the Red Cross has proved a perfect godsend, and as you will have seen by the telegrams that have been sent you are now in full accord with the military surgeons—at this end.

"Korman and Egan went to the front last Saturday and found a deplorable condition of suffering there. The next day Miss Barton, Dr. Hubbell, Dr. and Mrs. Gardner and McDowell joined them, riding in an ambulance which General Shafter sent for them. They took along two six horse wagon loads of supplies, and Sunday night Hubbell returned to the ship and got as much more. Our people began work the moment they arrived on the field, and they will remain there as long as there is need for them. Lesser and the nurses have been doing fine work here in the army hospitals, though they have had to work day and night under most adverse conditions. Sunday night, when they were coming to the ship for rest, they were asked to the Harvard and attend a lot of Spaniards who were on the fleet when it was annihilated, and they spent the entire night there, returning to the ship in an exhausted condition. After four hours' rest they all returned to shore again.

"We have run over to Port Antonio, Jamaica, for ice and some other things that we need and return to Siboney to-night. Everything down here has come our way, and the only regret we have is that our force is not larger and that we have not certain things in our cargo which would be useful just now. All our potatoes have rotted, and we may lose some meal and codfish, but the remainder of the cargo is all right, so far as we know. We hope that the end of the war is near at hand and that we shall be able to unload this ship within a few days."—New York Sun.

SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

What It Has Cost the United States to Take the City.

The United States have appropriated on account of the war \$203,000,000, and the actual expenditures thus far aggregate \$123,000,000. Most of this has been spent in the operations resulting in the surrender of Santiago. Other noteworthy expenditures are coal and ammunition used by Dewey, by the blockading squadron and in Sampson's ineffective bombardment of San Juan.

In detail the war has cost, as nearly as can be stated in round figures gathered from official sources in Washington, as follows:

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN BATTLE.	247
Total officers, privates and marines	1,823
wounded	1,823
Total reported missing	51
THEY HAVE BEEN SPENT,	
Transportation, including soldiers	\$17,000,000
and for troops	1,000,000
Subsistence for the army 23 days	1,000,000
Relief expedition for Cuba	1,000,000
Additions to increase naval strength	20,000,000
Expenditures for armaments	5,000,000
Expenditures for ordnance and arms	5,000,000
Commissary supplies for mobilized army	10,000,000
Grants, clothing and equipment	9,000,000
Horses and mules	4,000,000
Cost for warships	4,000,000
Pay for officers and men, army	1,000,000
Pay for officers and men, navy	1,000,000
Strengthening coast defenses	8,000,000
Laying harbor mines	1,500,000
Increased cable and telegraph tolls	2,500,000
Increased ferry, clerks, special agents, express and other charges	1,000,000
Increased sector service and caring for Spanish prisoners	600,000
Ammunition for the army	4,000,000
Ammunition for the navy	4,000,000
Miscellaneous charges preparing for war	6,000,000
Total appropriations for war	222,000,000
Total actual expenditures	123,000,000

—New York World.

A Spanish Prisoner.
High over his head the starry flag is floating. But his head is bowed in the sorrow of gold. Our prison here securely close around him. Though, Migo, friend, the name we have enrolled.

But never once he seems to hear the cheering. That greets the story of a victory won. And never a white that we are all rejoicing. When news is brought us of a brave deed done.

He sits apart and sings with sweet cadence. The songs learned long ago in sunny Spain. We cannot cheer him, for we love him dearly. Our gold enemy from the Spanish main. —Boston Transcript.

10 Days Inventory Sale.

For the next ten days previous to our semi-annual inventory sale, we shall offer the best bargain ever seen in the clothing trade of Lowell.

Suits commonly sold at \$8, \$10 and \$12, marked down to \$5, \$6 and \$8. Underwear and Furnishings in like proportion.

O'Hearn & Dowd
OLD POST OFFICE.
31 to 39 Merrimack Street.

KILLED BY A FALL

Prof. Arthur H. Beals Fell Through Open Hatch.

HE WAS INSPECTING THE STEAMER ARIZONA.

His Companion Was Seriously Injured.

Dr. Associated Press to The Sun.

Seattle, Wash., July 18.—Arthur H. Beals, professor of philosophy in the University of Washington, has been killed by falling through an open hatch on the steamer Arizona. His companion, Mr. B. Mallory, who fell at the same time, was seriously injured. The Arizona, which was recently purchased at Tacoma by the government for a transport ship, was thrown open to the public, a small admission fee being charged for the benefit of the local Red Cross society. A large crowd was on the vessel, but no one saw Beals and Mallory fall. It is thought that while groping their way in the dark bunkers, they stepped into the open hatch. Beals formerly lived in Boston, Mass.

YUKON RIVER LOW

A Hurricane Overtook the Steamer Conemaugh.

THE STEAMER AND TOW WERE LOST.

Other Boats Were Also Lost.

Dr. Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, July 18.—It is reported at St. Michael's on July 7, when the St. Paul sailed for this city, that the Conemaugh from Seattle was overtaken by the Behring Sea by a hurricane and her tow, a river steamer laden with stores, was lost. The steamer and cargo were valued at \$10,000. Two barges towed by the Alaska Commercial Cable company's steamer Portland were lost in the same storm. They cost about \$25,000. A similar fate overtook a new city or boat towed by the National City. The loss in the last case was \$50,000. The Yukon river is unusually low this season and boats that are all ready at St. Michael's have slight chance of reaching Dawson City.

OPPOSE PROGRESS.

NASHUA DOESN'T WANT ANOTHER ELECTRIC CAR LINE.

The Nashua correspondent of the Boston Herald gives the following regarding the connection of Lowell and Nashua by a new electric line:

Strange as it may seem, there were objections to the petition of the Nashua Street Railway company for the privilege of extending the tracks of the company down the Lowell road. For two years the property owners on the Lowell road have been trying to get this company to extend the tracks to the state line, with the object in view, no doubt, that some time in the future the road can be extended so as to connect with the line from Tyngsboro to Lowell.

What the objections to the building of the road are, did not come out at the hearing, as the objectors were granted further time to prepare their case. They were granted until next Monday evening to prepare their objections and at the meeting next Monday evening the people can expect to hear some able reasons why the city of Nashua should refuse to grant a petition which will bring into the city an increased valuation of over \$100,000 at the least.

The only reason that has been urged as yet in that the building of the road to Lowell will take trade away from this city. How that can be is unexplained. Nashua is now connected with Lowell by electric railroad as well as by the Boston and Maine railroad and an additional line would rather diminish than increase the trade that now goes to Lowell. In every city there are always a few people that think they can do better by trading in some other city, when as a general rule, they would do better by trading a theme where they can get at the merchant who has sold them the goods if they do not turn out to be as represented. But these people are not in large numbers, and the fact that there is an extra line of electric to another city will not make any difference to them. So this objection goes for naught and the people are waiting to see what other objection will be brought up next Monday.

POLICE COURT

Judge Pickman presided over an unusually light session this morning, there being but nine drunks.

William Smith of Boston was the first to be arrested for violation of the new ordinance compelling hawkers and peddlers to be licensed. He came here with a load of peaches Saturday, not knowing about the law. He was fined \$5, which he paid.

Michael Fitzgerald, a sailor, was fined \$2 for drunkenness, while a charge of evading car fare was placed on file.

HE IS FROM LOWELL.

Mayor Bennett wired the chaplain at Fort Monroe yesterday asking if it was Angus J. McDonald of Lowell who was wounded at Santiago and received the following reply:

"Angus J. Curran hurt in the knee by a ball. Injury slight. Resides in Lowell."

"FREELAND, Chaplain." It is evident that the chaplain intended to write McDonald, but made a mistake in sending the telegram.

Mr. Oliver H. Perry, sailed Saturday for Prince Edward Island. Mrs. Oliver H. Perry is spending her vacation at St. Leon, P. Q.

THERE IS NO DRINK SO GOOD FOR YOU AS MOXIE

Druggists sell Moxie by the glass. Any Grocer will deliver it to you at your house by the bottle.

AT SANTIAGO PROBABLY FATAL

Walter Morrow Shot by Negro Last Night. HE MAY DIE FROM THE WOUND. The Assailant Made His Escape.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, July 18.—The United States will take immediate steps to collect the customs revenue at Santiago as a war contribution, and it is not improbable that a government customs' office will be opened there and ready for business as early as tomorrow morning. This action will be taken pending the final settlement of the status of Cuba after the close of the war. Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Howell are busily engaged today in going over the customs schedules which have been in force under Spanish rule and it is expected that a telegram embodying the principal features of the new schedules may be sent to General Shafter tonight. The new rates will follow more or less closely those hitherto enforced in Cuba and will make no discrimination in favor of or against citizens of any foreign powers, including the United States. Any inconsistencies and excessive levies, however, will be corrected as soon as possible. Within a day or two a customs expert will be designated to take charge of the details of the work under general direction of the military governor of the surrendered territory as has been done in the Philippines, and as rapidly as possible printed forms, schedules and record books will be sent forward.

NOTIFY OUTLYING GARRISONS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

QUANTANAMO BAY, July 17.—9 p. m.—The problem of notifying the Spanish troops of the fourth army corps outside of those which composed the garrison of Santiago de Cuba, of the surrender of General Toral's forces, is likely to cause some trouble. The Spaniards at Guantanamo are still evidently ignorant of the surrender and the Cubans, under General Perez have daily skirmishes with the defenders of the town, who are apparently trying to break through the lines and join the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba.

General Miles, who arrived here on the Yale this afternoon, says General Toral will send officers to the different garrisons in the province notifying them of the surrender. The Spaniards at Guantanamo can easily be reached and they will be ordered to come down the bay and surrender. Those inland, however, will be more difficult to communicate with and it will probably be some time before all the Spaniards are notified.

ANOTHER WAR CONFERENCE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The president held a war conference today at noon with Secretaries Long, Day and Alger, Adjutant General Corbin and others. It is believed that the plan for Porto Rico's invasion were under discussion.

RED CROSS CRIPPLED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A Key West correspondent telegraphs today: "Yacht Red Cross with doctors, nurses and a full supply of medicines, which left Saturday for Santiago, has returned in a crippled condition. When 70 miles away her tank burst. The supplies and doctors will be transferred to the first transport leaving."

ALL QUIET AT MANILA.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

HONG KONG, July 18.—The German cruiser Cormorant from Manila on July 15, has arrived here. She reports that all was quiet at the capital of the Philippine Islands when she left Manila. The insurgents had not advanced, the second American contingent had not arrived and all the ships of the American fleet were at Cavite.

It was reported at Manila previous to the departure of the Cormorant, that General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, had been accorded an interview with Captain General Augustin at Manila, the result of which was not known.

MANSLAUGHTER

Is the Charge Against John Pattalis.

A YOUNG GIRL DROWNED AT QUINCY.

A Negro Hanged for Wife Murder.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Quincy, Mass., July 18.—Arabella McDonald, the 15-year-old daughter of John A. McDonald, was drowned at noon while bathing at Quincy Point. The body was recovered.

NEGRO HANGED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Greeneville, Ky., July 18.—Clarence Vining, colored, twice convicted and sentenced to hang for killing his wife fifteen months ago was hanged here today.

BENHAM RETIRED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Col. Daniel W. Benham, commanding Seventh Infantry, having been reported in active service, has been placed on the retired list.

First class job printing done at this office.

RED CROSS LABORS.

REPORT ON WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AT SANTIAGO.

Nurses Did Their First Work in a Hospital Filled With Sick and Wounded Cubans—Provisions Sent to Guantanamo. Lots of Things to Be Done.

The following letter was received recently by the chairman of the executive committee of the American National Red Cross from Treasurer C. H. H. Cottrell at Port Antonio, Jamaica:

"MY DEAR SIR—I noted in your message to Miss Barton that you are anxious to hear from us, and as I know Miss Barton has all her time from early morning to late night so fully occupied as not to spare a moment from present duties, I will endeavor to give you a brief sketch of what has been done since we left Key West on June 20. The good ship Texas lay in tropical waters so long that her bottom became a coral reef, and when she finally got under way she was only able to make seven or eight miles an hour, and we used up five days in making our 600 mile journey.

"On our arrival off the bay of Santiago de Cuba Miss Barton reported to Admiral Sampson, who advised us to proceed to Guantanamo bay, 30 miles farther east, to await developments, which we did, arriving there on the evening of June 25. At Guantanamo we found a good landlocked harbor where our ship could still and give us a much needed night's rest, which we all enjoyed. There was a camp of 700 or 800 marines at this point, also a camp of insurgents. That evening several naval officers came aboard to pay their respects to Miss Barton and were very cordial, as indeed the naval men are at all times. By invitation of Commander Dunlap all hands visited the hospital ship Solace the next morning and were greatly pleased with the boat and the attention paid them by the officers and medical staff.

"As there seemed to be nothing we could do at Guantanamo it was decided

to land better return to Siboney, where the largest number of troops were, and offer our services to the hospitals. This was done on Sunday, June 26. All the army officers received our advances politely, but rather stiffly, at first declining any aid, but eventually confessing that they had nothing but army rations of hog meat, hard tack and coffee with which to feed their sick and that they would accept a few things to help them out until their own supplies arrived. But they declined all offers of nurses and doctors.

"Refused by our own people, we next called on General Garcia of the Cuban army and were most cordially received, his medical men being only too glad to accept all we had to offer. So the next morning our four Red Cross nurses and Sister Bellina went over to the Cuban hospital, which was as repulsive and forbidding a place as can be imagined, and began to work. The house and patients were astounded and transformed with such a baptism of soap and water as never was heard of before in this backwater region, and by afternoon that little hospital was one clean spot in the town.

"That little bit of practical work spread through rank and file like the proverbial wildfire, and before nightfall our poor boys in blue, who had been lying on the floors, many of them without even a blanket, were asking each other and their slovenly male nurses how it was that the Red Cross came down here and gave them the go by and put the Cubans on beds with soft pillows and blankets and clean sheets. Of course such vigorous kicking and the terrible contrast between the Cuban and our army hospitals could have but one result, and the army surgeons are now willing and eager to have us on any terms we may suggest and are constantly asking for more than we are prepared to give. We have opened a Red Cross hospital here and have 24 beds, which is the capacity of the hospital.

"Commander McCalla of Guantanamo sent us word the other day that there were a number of poor Cubans at his camp who were in need of help and asked us to bring him 5,000 rations. We stowed up there the same day and issued 5,000 pounds of substantial to those people and returned to Siboney at once. We have received another requisition from the same officer for 25,000 rations, and yesterday we returned to Guantanamo prepared to deliver 50,000, but Commander McCalla said that he had no place to store so large an amount, and he therefore requested us

Hood's Pills
Before full, regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave the delicate digestive organs in perfect condition. Try them. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Turn your back on him and leave the store, if he offers to sell you something just as good as

Ivoryine
Washing Powder

You're the one who will suffer if you get the wrong kind, not the dealer.

A cake of fine, white Glycerine Toilet Soap is given free with every package of Ivoryine.

You pay for the washing powder, not the soap.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

ON THE DIAMOND

General Review of the Season's Game.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES ARE GRADUALLY DECREASING.

Sketches of Well Known Ball Players.

War and base ball are not congenial things. That fact has at last come to the base ball players, through the only vulnerable part of their armor—their pockets. On every side minor leagues are reducing expenses to prevent them from dissipating. Even the national organization is sweeping slowly toward supplementary proceedings and the sheriff's clutches. The blanket statement does not apply to every club in the league, but it is true of the majority.

The history of the present season is a sad tale of disappearing ducats. New York, Cleveland, Brooklyn and Boston have added slightly to their bank accounts, but the wads of the other managers are daily growing more emaciated.

As a rule, base ball backers cash in no claim to places in the "good loser" class. Let a losing season come and they squeal more frantically than pigs undergoing a conversation into sausages. At present the so-called magnates are revealing clamorously and incessantly, but they will not continue to let those vicious simoniacs ally away. Before long the brunt of the loss will be shifted to the shoulders of the players. Already a proposition is on foot to reduce the power of every club to fourteen, and the empire staff will probably be cut down by half.

Several clubs have already reduced their list of employees to fourteen, with but waiting for the concerted action of their associates. Boston and Baltimore are among the early birds on the pinching process. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis are also in line to follow their policy, no matter to what extent it may be carried out. If the misers of the league do not stop their campaign of stinginess, ball players will have to shovel coal morings or serve as night watchmen in order to get a living. But depend upon it, these big-hearted magnates will finish head of the game.

Hanson has been forced to release four players in the last few weeks. His sports catcher, Dowerman, and O'Brien, his utility man, were released to Pittsburgh for a trifling consideration. Pitchers Ford and Hoffer have also received their walking papers. Eventually Hanson himself may receive his conge and a cheaper if not less able manager will be engaged.

Pittsburgh discarded Walter Brodie and Morgan Murphy to make way for the Baltimore recruits. A few years back, in Baltimore's palmy days, Brodie was looked on as a star of the first water and Murphy shone with equal lustre among the backstops not so long ago.

This is a great year for base ball in Canada. Montreal and Toronto have clubs in the eastern league which at this writing stand second and third respectively in the league race, and Hamilton, Guelph and London have franchises in the international league. There are stronger amateur leagues in the larger cities and base ball is booming in Woodstock, Stratford, Galt, Berlin, Deserter, Kincardine, Palmerston and several of the other western Ontario towns. Our national game played a prominent part in the observance of the Queen's birthday.

Three games were played at Hamilton one in the morning and two in the afternoon. At the attendance at the first game was 800 and 1500 attended the double header. The growth of baseball at Montreal has been phenomenal. That city has had a professional team less than a year, the Rochester team having been transferred to the Canadienne metropolis after the destruction of the grand stand in the garden city by fire during the season of 1897. The fine showing of 1897 team in this season's race has boomed the game, and it is to be predicted that the strong rivalry between the Montreal and New England clubs will make Montreal one of the best cities in the Eastern league for years to come.

Palyick J. Crisham, the crack catcher of the Providence club, was born June 25, 1875, in Amesbury, Mass. He began playing base ball professionally with the Lowell club of the New England association when only 17 years of age.

This was in 1893. About the middle of last season the Lowell club disbanded and Crisham finished the season with the Lewiston of the New England league. At the close of the season he was sold to the Independent Newport club. In 1897 Newport was admitted to the New England league and out of 106 games played by that team, Crisham caught in 104, making but 21 errors during the season, and this is a record that will not be equalled for many seasons to come.

He easily led the catchers of the league and caught 100. At the close of the season he was drafted by Brooklyn, but owing to a surplus of catchers, he was turned out to Providence, where he has been playing wonderful ball, and undoubtedly he will soon be back in fester company.

A well known base ball scribbler has the following to say about Anson:

"He does not stifle the town by any vain glorious boasts, nor ultra-vainglorious predictions upon his accession to the leadership. This is a good sign, for prematurely counted chickens seldom materialize.

He has pledged himself to do his best and that is surely enough. Anson's record shows him to be a master of ball field strategy and a judge par excellence of base ball material.

Had he not resigned as manager of the New Yorks, the glad tidings who now represent Manhattan on the diamond would sooner or later sink to the ranks of the has-beens.

"Baseballists do not last forever and few of the giants can say claim to youth. Some day, probably in the near future, several of them must bid farewell to the ball field and upon Anson would devolve the task of finding their successors. He would be amply fitted for the duty.

"Before his misfortunes in Chicago the

veteran enjoyed the reputation of being the keenest judge of young players in the business.

"He was quick to note a star decline, and old-timers vividly remember how he astonished critics by disposing of such mainstays as Kelly, Clarkson and Goro, and yet holding together a winning team. In their places he installed Darling, Duffy, Pettit, Ryan and Van Halten, who still survive the enervations of time."

"For years I have been watching the stippling that come to the big league, from the minor ranks," remarked Patsey Donovan, "their entry to big company is most mortifying. They signalize their first week or so by accepting spectacular chances and their manager again holds the coming of another Hugh Jennings, or another Bill Lange. Then, of a sudden, they fall down on the easiest snags and their nerves receive such a shock that they never recover. Their brilliant beginning and pathetic finish are due to but one thing—lack of nerve. A little counsel or assurance would make these youngsters go the distance. There's the case of Gene Demontreville. When he came to Pittsburgh in 1894, under Connie Mack, he was the freshest youngster that ever came into the major ranks and this doesn't bar Mertes. When Connie told Gene that another year's training in the minors might make a ball player out of him, what do you suppose the cheery little fellow said to Connie?"

"Frankly all right about sending me back to the minors, but I have graduated from the primary school and I'll be back in the big league push and make some of you old has-beens hustle" was the parting shot that Gene gave Connie. If other simple jots, who fell by the wayside, had this nerve, they would be numerous enough for the big league.

—J. J. Kane.

MAD DOG.

SHOT BY DR. VILLES LAST EVENING.

A thoroughbred dog, belonging to Dr. K. Chesser of Branch street, went mad last evening and caused considerable excitement in the vicinity of Westford and Canal streets. The animal fortunately confined himself to back yards biting no one. He wound up in the yard of Dr. Villes, the well known veterinary, and was having a grand time, chewing up the doctor's fence when the latter shot him. The dog was suffering from dumb rabies, with a slight attack of hydrophobia.

SURE TO PASS.

Lieut. Hobson and the brave crew of the Merrimack did not receive the thanks of congress, although many of the friends of George Charette of Lowell believe they did.

In answer to an inquiry Congressman Knox wrote as follows, yesterday afternoon:

"My Dear Sir—The resolution to which you refer came from the senate and lay upon the speaker's table. It was not referred to a committee in order that it might be more speedily acted upon, but in the rush before adjournment, it was not reached.

"There is no doubt of its passage by practical unanimity. I do not know of a member of the house who is not eager to vote for it.

Very truly yours,
W. S. Knox."

BROKE HIS NECK.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LAW-RENCE MASON.

Lawrence, July 19.—John McNulty, aged 31, was killed by falling a distance of 25 feet. McNulty, who was a mason, missed his footing on a staging. He broke his neck and both shoulders. He leaves a wife and two children.

MILL OWNER.

OF CHELMSFORD PURCHASES WOOLEN PLANTS.

George C. Moore of North Chelmsford has purchased the woolen plants of the Chase Woolen company in Dudley and North Oxford, a transfer of a \$175,000 business. The deal was transacted by George Tracey, a partner of the late firm of John Chase and Sons, of which E. T. Chase was senior partner and Hon. Charles Haggarty counsel for the corporation. Messrs. Tracey and Haggarty met in committee, supported by the creditors in Boston Saturday and closed the deal. The committee were J. Russell Marble of Worcester, Albert W. Smith of Providence and Charles B. Barnes of Boston.

The parties agreed to pay all indebtedness with 100 cents on the dollar, 55 per cent. in stock of the Chase Woolen company, 31 per cent. on bonds and 11 per cent. in cash. The Dudley mill employs about 500 hands and manufactures woolen cloth, mostly suitings. The mill is now running a large government order for army blue cloth while the mill at North Oxford has been idle for some time, although it is given out that it will soon start up. Superintendent Prentiss Howard will be retained in his position.

—Worcester Correspondent of Worcester Herald.

COUNSEL FEES.

LEGISLATIVE RETURNS BEING SLOWLY FILED.

The returns of expenses paid for legislative counsel and agents during the last session of the state legislature are slowly being filed at the office of the secretary of state. The most important of the late returns are:

A. B. Pillsbury, \$200; from Henry B. Williams and Emerson S. Lath, trustees for "Witchamster chambers, for legal services in connection with bill to limit the height of buildings in City Square, Everett W. Burdette, \$244; A. E. Pillsbury, \$250 as counsel and Frank J. Ladd, \$200 as legislative agent for the Massachusetts street railway association.

Thomas W. Lawson returns that Homer Albans appeared as counsel for him in several matters, particularly those relating to the revocation of the charter of the Boston Gaslight company, but that it is impossible to give a amount of Mr. Albans' special retainer.

He is general counsel for Mrs. Lawson. Other fees paid were: Curtis G. Mettler for Annie M. Brooks, \$50; J. B. Lord, for George P. Smith, \$50; John C. Lane for the park commissioners of Norwood, \$25; Arthur J. Deane, \$30.72; H. D. Matthews, \$12 for the legislative board of the railway companies of Massachusetts; Charles T. Hickey \$100 for W. H. Deane.

The mayor and Chief Engineer Homer yesterday began talking over the new contract for the electric lighting. Under the present contract which was for five years, just expiring, the price is 35 cents per light per night 255 lights. The electric light company has been called upon to put in its bid and there will probably be others.

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OFFICER LENNON Pursuing a Fleeing Bicyclist.

EXCITING CHASE

Of Officer Lennon After a Bicyclist

WHO WAS RIDING ON THE SIDEWALK.

Biker Leaves His Wheel After Him.

A young man supposed to be Joseph Sansonelli of 32 Campau street and Officer Michael Lennon furnished amusement for a crowd on Lakeview avenue yesterday afternoon and incidentally furnished the police with a fine bicycle, for which they would like a claimant.

Recently, it seems, complaints have been made at the police station that bicyclists daily violate the city ordinance relative to wheels by riding on the sidewalk in front of the home of Capt. Read on Lakeview avenue beyond Allen street, to the great fear and distress of pedestrians and particularly those of the gentler sex. Officer Michael Lennon whose beat covers nearly all of Centralville, was notified of the violation of the ordinance and he made it his business to be in the vicinity about the noon hour when the wheelmen are most numerous. He waited near the Read residence on the opposite side of the street. He had not been waiting long when along came a biker heading for the sidewalk and riding quite rapidly. Officer Lennon waited until the rider had got up near him when he walked across the road and signalled him to stop, for the purpose of warning him not to go on the sidewalk in future, for that is where the wheelmen were riding.

The young man on the wheel, upon seeing the officer approach him hurried ahead a short distance and half dropping from his wheel with great suddenness took the wheel by the crossbars and started to run across to the fields near by which go to the river. Of course, when he ran, Officer Lennon ran and the crowd on the street on their way to dinner paused and then ran, too. Into the fields went the bicyclist with the wheel and after him went the officer. As they neared a clump of

brush, the officer gained upon the fleeing biker who could not make much progress with the wheel. Just as they reached the brush, Officer Lennon was almost within reaching distance of his sprightly competitor when the latter relinquishing his hold on the wheel took a mad dash for the river. Officer Lennon, fearful lest the fellow should jump in, gave up the chase and returned

him.

This morning Sansonelli appeared in court and claimed the wheel. He also paid a fine of \$5 for riding on the sidewalk. He is a very respectable young man and said that he was in such fear of being arrested that he ran away and did not realize until afterward how foolishly he acted in so doing.

OFFICER LENNON Returning on The Captured Bike.

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WOMAN INJURED

While Passing Along Suffolk Street.

STRUCK ON THE HEAD WITH A BRICK.

Thrown It Is Alleged by a Crook.

The warm spell has evidently set the Aethiopian blood of the local Greeks at boiling heat, for after a period of quiet and law-abiding life, they are heard from again in pugnauous mood.

When the Greek meets Greek in pugnauous mood, time and place are no figure with them, the tug of war begins at the drop of the hat and it holds out generally until the patrol wagon arrives.

On Friday morning as early as six o'clock, the residents of Duly's block and the blacks in the yard beside on Suffolk street were hit with war paint on, at least, some of them were, and were so offensive young women, standing on Branch street, while passing the yard on her way to her work in the Fremont and Suffolk mills was struck in the back of the head with a full sized brick and rendered senseless.

It was too early to find a drug store open and the young woman was carried into a nearby bakery. She had two wounds in her head and they bled profusely. Her wounds were dressed and she went to the mill but she was so weak that her overcoat went home. She was able to go to work on Monday but is not yet fully recovered.

Other women who were on the street at the time, state that they noticed a number of Greeks fighting and saw one of them throw the brick which struck the young woman.

Mallox at all druggists, 25c and 50c per bottle.

LAKEVIEW OPERA.

In spite of the unfavorable weather two fairly good audiences attended the performances of "The Bohemian Girl" by the Andrews opera company yesterday afternoon and evening. The opera was finely sung, the individual and chorus work being all that could be desired.

Especially pleasing were the singing of such familiar selections as "The Heart Bowed Down" by George Andrews; "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls" by Miss French; and "Then You'll Remember Me" by P. W. Walters.

T. J. Johnson did well as the spy, a part entirely different from what he has previously assumed during his stay here. At the matinee performance Miss Jutta Gifford played the role of Arline in an entirely satisfactory manner. Miss French taking her place in the evening.

Commencing with this evening there will be matinees daily at 3 o'clock and in future the evening performance will be at 8:15 sharp. This will give Nashua a chance to attend and arrive in time to take the late cars from the centre of the city while the last cars in this city will always be held until after the arrival of the "opera" cars from Lakeview. The bill for the next three days of the week will be "The Mikado."

Mallox will put new life in your blood.

A ROUGH RIDER'S STORY.

Lieutenant Joseph Carr's Graphic Description of His Experiences in Cuba.

Lieutenant Joseph A. Carr, one of Roosevelt's rough riders, arrived in Washington recently with two bad wounds. He was in three hard fights and tells a graphic story of his experiences. He fought the Spaniards when they were behind cover at Sevilla, he was in the daring assault that resulted in the capture of the hill at San Juan, and he was in the fight when the enemy made a desperate sortie in a vain attempt to drive the rough riders from their position.

A part of his pocket knife was carried through him by a Spanish bullet. He says: "The fighting from the first engagement to the last I was in was desperate. We were not supported by artillery, and it was a test of what American nerve and determination could do. At the engagement with the ambush most of my troops were shot down and I was left in command of what remained of the troops. Many all around me fell in the second engagement on San Juan hill. After we had

convinced you that you have found the shoe of all shoes. Highest in workmanship, latest in style. The latest lasts and one of the best wearing shoes in the market. It will pay you better to buy an article of known value than to experiment with shoes of unknown quality.

HIGH GRADE REPAIRING

SUNLIGHT SHOES

Is a hard one, but while traveling is a pair of

\$3.00

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\$3.00

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convinces you that you have found the shoe of all shoes. Highest in workmanship, latest in style. The latest lasts and one of the best wearing shoes in the market. It will pay you better to buy an article of known value than to experiment with shoes of unknown quality.

HIGH GRADE REPAIRING

SUNLIGHT SHOES

Pass The

Favorite MILK BISCUIT

to the guest with a dainty appetite

THE PLAN OF CONTROL

For the Government of Santiago de Cuba.

Rights of Citizens Preserved—Military Administration to be of a Nominal Character—Issued by Pres. McKinley.

Washington, July 19.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, has been issued by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a president of the United States. The paper is not only an authorization and instruction of General Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intention of the government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in Cuba, and assures to the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property. The full text of the document is as follows:

To the Secretary of War: Sir—The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation. The first effect of the military occupation of the territory is to deprive the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this benevolent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

Though the powers of the military occupation are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of persons and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new condition of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent; and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the sovereignty of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers, the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government may be seized by the military. The real property of the state may be held and administered, at the same time enjoying the revenue thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military

necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all educational institutions, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science, or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity. Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but, unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and the payment of the expenses of the army. Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible, receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral powers, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation. (Signed) William McKinley, By order of the secretary of war, H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General.

BICYCLE NEWS.

What will happen to Michael in his next race is the question of the hour. There can be no doubt of the fact that his rear tire was punctured Saturday in his race with Linton, as thousands of the spectators saw him riding on the rim before he changed wheels. After the race the wheel was brought to the press box and the puncture located by wetting the tire. The hole appeared to have been made by a pin or small nail.

It is a peculiar fact that Michael and Linton have met five times, once in America, and each time one or the other has had an accident. Michael still has a fighting chance, as he is to ride two more races against Linton, according to his contracts with the American Racing association.

The latest story, sent out from Eddie Bald's home, Buffalo, is that Michael and Eddie are to tie up next season in the turf game. Michael is to ride horses and Bald to attend to the business. Bald bought a nameless two-year-old the other day, and his trainer, Pat McDonald, with whom he has just split, by the way, at once named the horse Laudanum. Whether this is the cause of the difference between the two men is not stated.

George F. Banker, the Pittsburg professional, sailed for Europe Saturday, accompanied by Europe, the middle distance rider, the Jolly brothers, pacemakers, and C. W. Miller, the long distance American. Banker rated only second to Zimmerman in Europe in '91, '95 and '96.

The Pennsylvania politicians in the L.A.W. are talking of putting George D. Gideon forward again this fall for the presidency.

The new cycle path from the Mt. Pleasant House, White Mountains, Crawford Notch, has been completed. It has been under construction since the first left the ground, which is late among the mountains.

A NUISANCE.

It is stated that residents of wards five and nine are getting up a petition to the board of health asking that no animals be taken to the public places, and that no animals be taken to the public places, and that no animals be taken to the public places.

BIKE RACE

TO BE HELD THURSDAY NIGHT ON THE BOULEVARD. One of the most exciting free-for-all bike races of the season will be run Thursday night on the boulevard between George Maguire and Philip Carroll, two riders of Broadway repute. It will be a five mile contest and a purse of \$5 and a position as scorer for the Shamrock B. C. goes to the winner.

It is said that the veteran firemen known as the Vixen Vets are seeking a consolidation with the General Fire Veterans for the meet at Portland in August.

MILLS SHUT DOWN

Dover and Laconia Operatives Sent Out.

WORK RESUMED IN THE PACIFIC MILLS.

Operatives Return to Aldrich Mills.

Dover, N. H., July 18.—Notices have been served on the cotton mills of the Cochecho Manufacturing company notifying the employees that the plant will shut down next Saturday and remain closed until August. The mills make print cloth.

MILLS TO CLOSE

Laconia, N. H., July 18.—The history mills of the Cochecho Manufacturing company shut down today. Operations are to be resumed July 25.

WORK COMMENCED.

Laconia, July 18.—The plant and worsted department of the Pacific mills resumed operations this morning after a two weeks shut down. The cotton department will start up next Monday. About 2500 hands went to work today.

ALDRICH MILLS.

Milbury, Mass., July 18.—The Aldrich state mill started up today after a shutdown of two weeks. There has been no improvement in business but the mill will not close down again for some time. About 100 hands are employed.

The Portsmouth knit goods mills resumed work after a shutdown of several months. Several hundred hands are employed.

One Year in Prison and 3000 Francs Fine.

SAME SENTENCE PASSED ON M. PERREUX.

The Defendants Left the Court.

Veracruz, July 18.—The second trial of M. Emilio Zola and M. Perreux, publisher of the *Aurora*, on the charge of libel brought against them by the officers of the *Esperanza* court martial, was recommenced here today in the assize court. The proceedings opened on May 22, but were adjourned the same day, as M. Laborie, counsel for the accused, immediately questioned the competency of the court on the ground that the alleged offence was committed in Paris and that therefore only a Parisian jury was competent to try the case.

The prosecutor general, M. Legendre, of the court, then upheld the competency of the court and Mr. Laborie appealed to the court of cassation resulting in the trial being adjourned pending the hearing of the appeal. The appeal was rejected on June 16.

When the proceedings opened today M. Laborie raised several objections to the trial proceeding, which the court overruled. The public prosecutor charged M. Zola with slandering the trial, to which his counsel replied: "We will not show the trial if we are allowed to bring our proofs."

This statement led to a great uproar in court and cries of "Down with Zola," "Down with the Jews," "Out of France with them."

After the court had refused to suspend the trial, the defendants appealed against the over-ruling and M. Laborie announced that he would allow judgment by default and he and the defendants left the court.

The trial then proceeded and resulted in M. Zola and M. Perreux being each sentenced to a year's imprisonment, to three thousand francs fine and to pay the costs of the suit.

When a young woman starts out in married life, she finds a modest home containing just the bare necessities, she pictures the future of the mistress of a stately mansion, containing the comforts and luxuries of life. In that dreamland of the future there will be rich carpets on the floors, fine paintings on the walls, a magnificent sideboard loaded with silver and dainty tableware in the dining room, musical instruments, books and all that the heart of a lady could yearn for, and—a baby.

To either man or woman, all the comforts and all the luxuries of life and all the joys of the future soon become a bore and a wearying unless there is a baby for whom they can both contrive and plan and work. A woman who, through ignorance or neglect, suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs connected in wifehood and motherhood, blasts all these hopes. Either she will be childless, or will lose her own life in the struggle of maternity, or her babies will be born puny, sickly and feeble, and unable to withstand the ordinary ailments of childhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription surely and completely cures all these delicate complaints. It is the discovery of one of the most eminent living specialists in women's diseases, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the *Hotel and Surgical Institute*, Buffalo, N. Y. The "Favorite Prescription" acts directly upon the sensitive organism concerned. It imparts to it health, strength, vigor, virility and elasticity. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. It robs maternity of its perils and insures a healthy, robust child.

Free, Dr. Pierce's Common Sense and Medical Advice. Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only for paper-bound copy. Cloth-bound 31 cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THEY PROTEST

Spanish Garrison Blew Up Magazines.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A Key West despatch says: "In protest against the act of capitulation signed by Toral at Santiago, the Spanish light keepers at Cape Mayal and Cape Lueros, Cuba, both within the district agreed to be surrendered, have burned their lighthouses."

"The Spanish garrison at Guantanamo City is reported to have spiked its cannon and blown up its magazines."

PEACE TERMS ARE REMOTE

Spain Does Not Seem to Realize Her Position—Pride Restrains Her From Making Overtures.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The possibilities of peace are as remote as ever. No move in that direction has been made by any foreign officials here and despite the pitiful condition of Spain, her pride appears to restrain her from making any direct overtures. A cabinet official, in speaking of the situation today, said that it was amazing that Spain seemed to lack all comprehension of her deplorable condition. Her best fleets have been wiped out, her hold on the Philippines is practically at an end and now she has approved General Toral's surrender of 5,000 square miles of Cuban soil. And yet, he said, Spain seems to make no account of her misfortunes and to adopt no means to limit the extent of her defeat and losses. Under such circumstances he said, the only thing left for this country to do is to press on until Spain reaches some comprehension of her impotence. It is with this end in view that active steps are being taken for further aggressive campaign.

SPANISH FLAG CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The first Spanish battle flag captured by the American army reached the war department today. It was captured by Company B, U. S. Infantry, regulars. This company is part of the First Brigade, Second Division Fifth Army Corps. The flag was captured at Juracilin, June 23.

SUPPLIES FOR SANTIAGO.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The provision ship, *Gacier* (formerly the *Port Chalmers*) which has been sitting out for some weeks at the navy yard at Brooklyn, is now ready and will sail tomorrow or Wednesday for Santiago. She will carry a very large quantity of meat, provisions, and vegetables, besides a lot of general supplies much needed on the warships.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HAVANA POSTPONED TILL AUTUMN.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The war board conference lasted less than one hour and on leaving the White House, Secretary Long said that only matters of detail were under discussion. No news of importance had been received from any source. Secretary Day also had a conference with the president. He said that nothing bearing upon the question of peace had been received from Spain either directly or indirectly. As it is understood to be the policy of the president to postpone the Havana campaign until next autumn the belief exists in high official circles that the Spaniards will put off the inevitable until their last stronghold in Cuba is lost before making an effort looking to cessation of hostilities.

COAST OF SPAIN TO BE ATTACKED

Orders Given for Watson's Squadron to Sail by the End of This Week.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The plans for sending Commodore Watson's eastern squadron to Spain have reached a point where naval officials are considering the exact day of departure, and it is said that positive orders have been given that preparations must be brought to a close at once with a view to having everything in readiness by the end of the week. Two of the collars which are to accompany the expedition are at Norfolk for the purpose of having light batteries placed on them. The officer in charge of the work estimated that it would take two weeks more to get these batteries together and have them mounted. This meant delay, and an order has been given that the work be completed this week or else that the collars go without their light batteries. The same view is taken as to the conditions of the ships. The fleet officers would like to have the ships' bottoms scraped and considerable overhauling done. But this means delay and the disposition here is to have the cleaning and repairing done as well as possible by the men on the ships, so that everything will be in readiness by the end of the week or soon thereafter.

MAY CLEAR ALL THE VESSELS THAT ARE LADEN WITH SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following telegram has been sent to the principal American collectors along the Atlantic coast: "You may clear American or neutral vessels with supplies and provisions for Santiago de Cuba." The despatch was sent by the treasury department.

OPEN LETTERS FROM

Jennio E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.

JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

Mrs. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter: "How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was also very low. I was in constant pain. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, and headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctored and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

LAKOTA WON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, July 18.—At the first day's racing of the Leicester summer meeting today, the *Lorillard-Besnot* stable, which won the *Wigton* two-year-old selling race of 150 sovereigns, Mr. J. J. Hildbrand's *Kastleshore* second and Mr. Cartwright's *Llewellyn* third. Eleven horses ran over the five furlong course.

STILL MISSING.

Michael Hearnsey, who disappeared from his home in North Blitworth, two weeks ago has not been heard from since and it is believed that he enlisted in the navy as he has been seen service before.

GUARDING FRONTIER.

Tungler, July 18.—The Sultan of Morocco is concentrating considerable forces in the vicinity of Ceuta and Melilla in order to guard the frontier and preserve neutrality.

DUQUISTS SENTENCED.

Westerly, R. I., July 18.—In the third judicial court today 13 druggists and keepers of kitchen barrooms were found guilty of the illegal sale of liquor and fined \$20 and costs and given ten days in the county jail. One was given the same fine and sentenced for keeping it on sale. The cases grew out of a crusade against liquor sellers, which was begun recently.

Everybody Says So.

Chas. C. Galt, the most successful medical discovery of the age, places and referring to the fact that it is a positive and powerful on kidneys, liver and bowels, clearing the entire system, dispels colds, cures indigestion, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of D. C. C. today; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

ON PORTO RICO

An Attack Will Soon be Made.

WASHINGTON, July 18. Gen. Miles left Siboney today on the *Yale*, with four batteries of artillery and a few seasoned troops. Two brigades now at Charleston are embarking today on transports to take them to Porto Rico. All the force at Tampa, 12,000 strong, including artillery will be put aboard ships as rapidly as transports can be gotten there and add to reinforce our other troops. General Brooke leaves here this afternoon for Chickamauga to get his troops started. General Brooke will take the first and second divisions of his corps from Chickamauga to Porto Rico. It is expected that the whole expedition will be under way within the next few days. It has been decided to retain Gen. Shafter's brigade at Santiago for an indefinite period.

AMERICAN HOME FOR CERVERA

A Present in Recognition of His Humane Treatment of Hobson and His Crew.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 18.—A movement was started here today to present Admiral Cervera a home on Tampa bay in recognition of his humane and chivalrous treatment of Hobson and his crew, and a desire to save him from insult and possible death should he return to Spain.

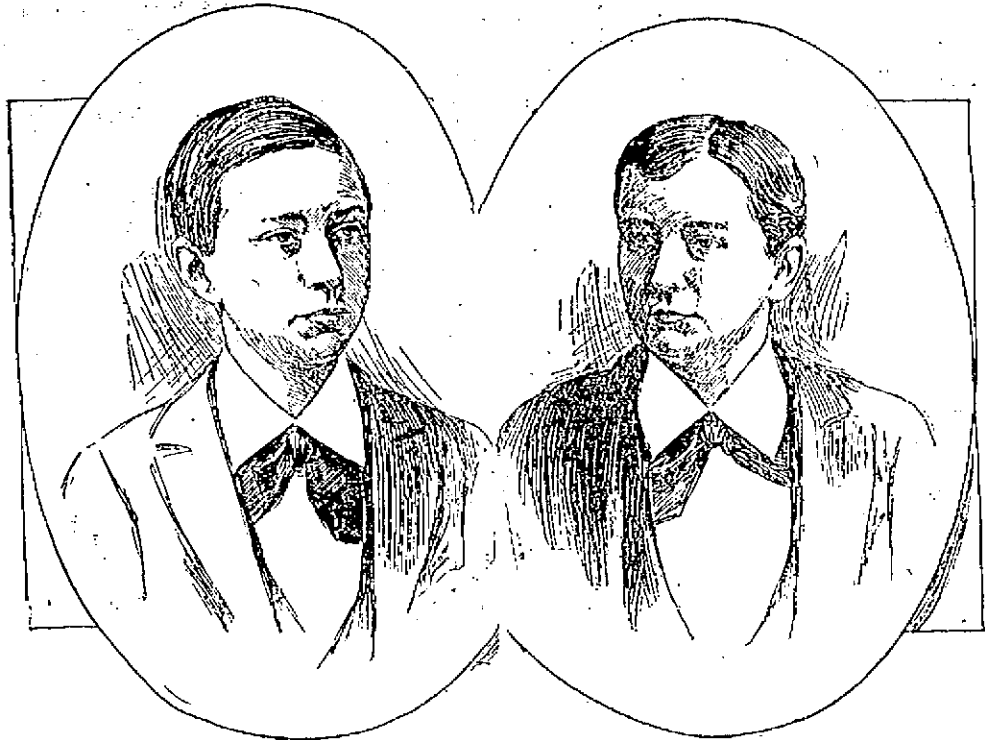


My mother's headaches were of the sort that people call sick headache. They always were in some way the result of a disturbed stomach. She would have them sometimes more than once a week, and then she might go several weeks without having one. Generally an attack would only spoil one day, but sometimes she would be sick for two or three days. When she learned about Ripans Tabules, she found that they always relieved her decidedly, and her attacks are now much less frequent than they used to be. She continues to make use of the *Tabules* when occasion arises, but she says that now one or two will not produce the effect they did in the beginning. She keeps a supply of them in the house all the time, and I believe if she would take them according to directions, they would cure her entirely. You know her life is that of a farmer's wife. I suppose her experience is that of thousands of others who stay pretty closely at home and depend for food mainly upon those things which the farm produces. Under such conditions the stomach will get upset now and then unless precautions are taken to avoid it. Ripans Tabules are precautions.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A Safe, Sure, Quick Cure for these troubles is
Pain Killer.
(Graham's)
Used Internally and Externally.
Two Sizes, 5c. and 10c. bottles.

TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED, AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PR
SEE OUR SAILORS.
Head & Shaw, The Milliner
169 Merrimack

THE ELDEST SONS OF GERMANY'S EMPEROR.



Crown Prince William and Prince Eitel-Friedrich.

Recapture
— OF THE —
Mongoose.Retired Mariner's Tale of
an Indian Pied Piper.

"Aboard a vessel in the East Indian trade," said the retired mariner, "queer shipmates are often encountered. This does not refer to the quaint specimens of the two-legged genus, though some of these are as eccentric as can be found under the sun. The curious animals that find their way into a ship by some artful stratagem or other and make it their home for life are the things I mean.

"Now, I recollect when I was cook's mate of the Hukara taking in cargo, consisting chiefly of supplies for the Jehanum-dow-jules (half-breed) sort of one-horse affair on the western coast of the Bay of Bengal, with a depot at Madras, the port we were bound to. Well, this ship just swarmed with big gray rats, sleek and fat as butter. They had increased rapidly during the voyage home from Calcutta, as the cargo consisted of rice, pignuts, sugar and other edibles dear to rats.

"The skipper tried his best to get rid of these pests, but bless you, it wasn't a bit of good. He hired a professional ratcatcher, who made an A. No. 1 bluff, but he did not decrease appreciably the number of rats. Next he experimented with burning sulphur, but the crafty devils just went ashore by some secret way known only to themselves, and in spite of battered hatches, when the sulphurous fumes had blown away, they boarded the ship again, hungrier than ever. And there they stayed until we reached Madras, feeding on the stores of the railroad company and enjoying the softest snap of their lives.

"One Sunday afternoon while we were lying at anchor in Madras Roads a Mahomedan boat came alongside laden like Noah's ark with live stock of many descriptions. Ducks, chickens, monkeys, parrots, parakeets, macaws and other birds of gay plumage, a box of snakes, cages of monkeys and, what happened to be more to the purpose, a wire crate containing a couple of dozen active specimens of the mongoose, an animal that is death on rats, snakes and such small vermin.

"The chief mate gave the boss of the Bazaar boat leave to bring his ware aboard for exhibition with a view to sale or barter, and soon the queer collection was displayed to capital advantage on the main deck. The sailors flocked around the cages hugely interested in the free show, and began to trade for monkeys, parrots, snakes or whatever animals most struck their fancy. Soon a brisk business was being done. And so, it may be observed, were the sailors, also.

"Suddenly there was a great commotion on deck. One of the ship's boys, a mischievous young devil, while the owner of the show was engaged in persuading a hairy old aunt to invest in a monkey, opened the door of the mongoose crate and out they sneaked and made tracks down the open hatchways and disappeared among the boxes and bales of the cargo.

"The grief of the proprietor of the menagerie was heartrending. He was a tall, thin man, clad in a white turban and a crimson cummerbund. He ran aft to the poop deck and fell on his knees before the mate, beseeching the presence to have compassion on the most abject of his slaves and pay him 100 rupees for his valuable animals released by one of those sons of Eblis on the main deck.

"The mate only laughed and ordered the Hindoo off the ship. Whereat the native began to curse the chief mate with all the picturesque volubility the Tamil language affords. The chief mate ordered the whole outfit, men and animals, thrown overboard into the boat that brought them off.

"The mongoose army kept close; we saw none of them for several days, but as we discharged the cargo we came across numbers of slain rats, each with the characteristic gash in the throat through which a mongoose had drained his life blood. So great was the terror inspired among the rats by these invaders that many of them in their blind terror jumped overboard and started for the shore, some two miles distant.

"By the time the ship was empty there were precious few rats left, every mongoose having made the most of his happy hunting grounds. Meanwhile the native proprietor haunted the hotel our captain stopped at, prostrating himself at his feet and beseeching him to pay the mongoose bill. The skipper, knowing nothing of the incident, disclaimed all responsibility. But, after investigating the matter and finding that the Hukara had been practically cleared of the vermin, he thought he would have a bit of fun with the native, so he told him to come aboard and catch his old mongoose if he wanted them.

"The wily native, after being assured that the chief mate, whom he called 'the devil's brother,' would not molest him, agreed to make the attempt. Accordingly, he came off next day with his wire crate, and stationing it near the main hatchway with its door open, began to beat on a tom-tom and intone the weirdest and most melancholy chant ever heard on the Hukara.

"After continuing the wailing for about ten minutes the first mongoose made his appearance on deck, climbing up the stanchion from the 'tween decks. He appeared quite fascinated by the tune and shook into its cage. Soon the others followed, until all were finally corralled.

"This proceeding was watched with amazement by all hands. The native would never tell the secret of his power over the mongoose, and none of the other boatmen who came aboard during the ship's stay at Madras would throw any light on the affair. The skipper was so pleased at the killing of the rats and the clever capture of the animals that he made the oilyascal happy with a gift of five rupees."

WELL KNOWN WOMEN.

Miss Lillian Small, though not yet 21 years old, holds the post of government marine observer on a promontory of Cape Cod. Her duty is to watch the passing ships through a telescope and take notes of their flags and names. The information thus gathered has to be telegraphed every half hour to the Chamber of Commerce in Boston. Miss Small began her work as her father's assistant.

Miss Helen Gould was asked to join the Daughters of the Revolution, being eligible on her mother's side. She declined on the ground that she was already connected with a vast number of clubs and guilds. She said: "I must try to show my patriotism in some other way." One of her other ways has been distributing 50,000 copies of our national hymn, "America," among school children, each copy engraved with a picture of the author of the song, Dr. Samuel P. Smith.

Miss Clara J. Fisher is said to be the first woman ever chosen to act as an arbitrator in a labor dispute in this country by a regularly constituted state board of arbitration. Miss Fisher was employed as overseer for nine years with the B. H. Spaulding Company at Milford, Mass. Two years ago she left them, but when a strike broke out recently over the question what number of yards of straw sewed should constitute the unit of payment, Miss Fisher was chosen by her former fellow employees as their representative. Together with a man chosen by the state board to represent the Spaulding company, she visited similar mills in the neighborhood, and in two weeks the report was ready, which furnished the basis of a satisfactory agreement.

Two flags mark the grave of Miss Dorothea Dix in the Mt. Auburn cemetery near Boston. A writer in the Boston Transcript recalls that at the close of the civil war, when all through its four years she had faithfully served as superintendent of women nurses,

"Pirates' Shelter"
Now Used By Spain.Port Royal Equips Many of the Blockade Runners
That Go To Cuba.

THE FAMOUS CITY A VICTIM OF TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKES.

More Beautiful Than Its Opposite Neighbor of Lost Prestige by
Not Being as Safe.

Pirates, blockade-runners, earthquakes and hurricanes are naturally associated with Port Royal. And yet it is such a peaceful and dreamy sort of a city, a long sandy spit of land jutting out from the foot of a mountain enclosing a bay, sheltered and deep. At the western end of this tongue of land is the city of Port Royal, guarding the entrance to the harbor of Kingston.

There is not much left of Port Royal now. Groves of coconut palms are strung along the beach, and at the harbor's mouth are forts and quarters for the garrison. It used to be a great mart of trade. Pirates used to sack the place, and pirates used to make it their headquarters. One day in 1692, however, while the city was at the height of its greatness, there came a great earthquake and a large part of the place slipped into the sea. Then came hurricanes, and caused still further devastation. Then the business of the island forsook Port Royal and went across the harbor to Kingston, where the land is not so liable to slip into the sea and where the mountains protect the place from hurricanes.

The mountains also cut off the breezes, and Kingston is nowhere near so comfortable a place in the hot weather as Port Royal. It is more

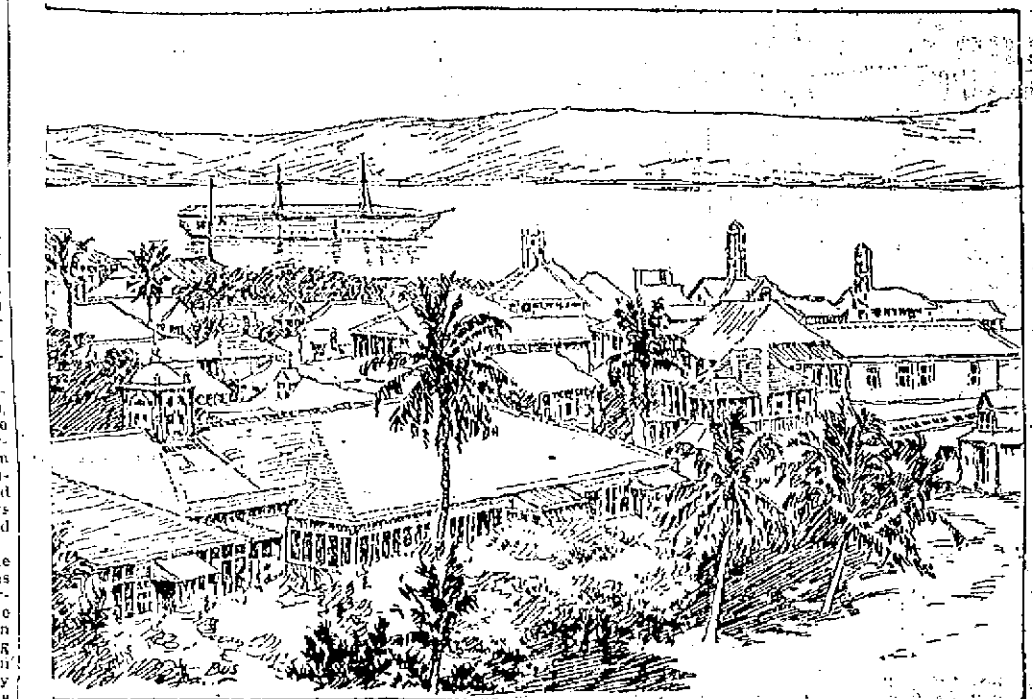
is left of Port Royal, is a convict station where they put such people now as try to revive the good, old times of the pirates in Port Royal or Kingston. But in the pirate days wicked people were the first families of the place.

As Port Royal was beautiful and picturesque in its wickedness, so it is now pleasant and picturesque in its goodness. Some people and places lose all that recommends them to notice when they lose their wickedness; but not so Port Royal. It is as beautiful now as ever.

A QUIET REMINDER.

"Away out in the southwest corner of Missouri," said an old Post Office Inspector, "is a town in which a woman is Postmistress, and underneath her countenance there hangs her distress. It depends on her health as to which pleases her most. It came about through politics. Her husband was appointed under the Harrison Administration. In the campaign next following he espoused Cleveland and held on under the last Cleveland Administration until old Dick Island spent a night in the Postmaster's house, and when he left the Postmaster was informed with the 10 to 1 hereby. But

PORT ROYAL, THE CITY OF FEARFUL EARTHQUAKES.



Miss Dix accounted from the Government a "land of ruin of the United States coast." When Mr. Stanton asked her how it would be most agreeable to her to have her services officially recognized, by a great public meeting or a vote of money from Congress, she declined to have either, and expressed a desire for "the flag of my country," thinking no notice would be taken of the request; but a beautiful pair of the national colors were specially made for her. She bequeathed them to Harvard College and they now hang in Memorial Hall.

Chinese Babies.

Babies are made much of all the world over, but in China especially they are surrounded with a host of mysterious superstitions and practices.

They are very careful to look at these children of the Celestials; from the day they are born they are put into a little cot and trousers, with a wee cup to keep the head warm, and little shoes on their feet. In fact, they are the exact counterpart of their parents in miniature.

A child is not bathed till the third day; it is not considered lucky to do so before. When this has been done charms, consisting of lucky cash (smallest coin) and small silver toys, are attached by red cord to the child's wrists and worn for many months.

This is to keep away all evil spirits. Red strips of paper, with certain characters written on them, are also nailed up outside the door of baby's room, to ward off all evil influences.

These strips are kept up until after the eleventh day, and it is usual for no stranger to enter until they have been removed.

The child generally leaves the room at the end of the month, and on that day the head is shaved for the first time.

Very often a small patch is left at the crown of the head and the hair plaited into a stiff little queue, which stands out straight from the head through a little hole in the cap.

If it is a little girl, her head is often not shaved, but her hair plaited into two plaits above her ears. Red cord is plaited in with the hair as a charm for spirits cannot face red—hence baby's red clothes. Ladies' Pictorial.

certain, however, and a man has a reasonable assurance when he comes home at night that he will find his house where he left it in the morning, and not gone sailing into the middle of the Caribbean Sea.

Over Port Royal the sea winds blow, and that is one of the reasons that the early settlers selected the place for a city, instead of the mainland.

There are several batteries of disappearing guns and a considerable harbor, which is reached by the people of Kingston, that on a clear day at a certain place in the sea off Port Royal one can look down through fathoms of clear water and see the towers and roofs of that old Port Royal which the earthquake shook into the sea.

You will have some difficulty in finding any one who has actually seen the sunken city, but there are plenty of people who know some one who knows some one else who has seen it. There is nothing improbable about the story, however.

Thousands of travelers have looked down through the waters of the Mediterranean and seen the ruins of Hama, and if Hama, why not Port Royal?

The Roman city slipped into the sea long centuries before the West Indian city.

Out from behind the long guardian sand-spit of Port Royal are now creeping the blockade runners which carry provisions and arms and ammunition to the beset Spaniards in Cuba. Blockade running is an industry in Kingston now, and by the gateway to Kingston's harbor Port Royal sits and smiles and looks inviting and its palm trees, while the waves chatter on the beach the story of the time when the city on the sand-spit was a wicked one indeed, and blockade running would have been to its commerce as a Sunday school picnic for harmless.

Up to 1670 Port Royal was a great place for the festive buccaner, and from there he sailed out to kill and destroy, and there he brought his spoils after the fights. While Port Royal was a pirate city, it was so all day in the daytime and there was no night in Port Royal. One continuous round of festivity laughed and rang between the ocean and the bay, and crime and pleasure were dancing hand in hand on the shining beaches.

Up at the head of the harbor, just where the long neck of the land comes out from the mountain's foot to form at its further end a support for what

the man's wife remained, a goldbug and asserted herself in a manner that made the returns in the town a day late, after the election, and when they came in McKinley and Hobart were in the lead. The Postmaster was grieved so unmercifully that he sent in his resignation before McKinley's inauguration. Frank Jones, who was the chairman of the last Cleveland Administration, heard of the situation, of course, and I was sent out there on the quiet.

The first thing I learned was that the woman was suing for a divorce. As everybody in the town was with her, she soon obtained what she went for and then she took charge of the Post Office. It is not my business to tell department secrets, but she is one of the hold-overs who will remain as long as she is honest.

"Her former husband gets his mail from the general delivery and she has her divorce hung on a line with the opening of the general delivery, and I think whenever he asks for his mail he must see it. It is a quiet reminder of the day when he made a fool of himself."—New York Sun.

This good story is told of Charles Dudley Warner, who hasn't yet died. It was when he was a guest some time ago at an old-time Southern home near Nashville he expressed a desire to see a real, typical negro. So the host brought him to the plantation. "You must be brought in. To the surprise of every one she would not say a word beyond 'Yes, sah' or 'No, sah.' After the departure of the distinguished guest she was asked the reason of her silence. With as much dignity and scorn as a grande dame 'Aunt' replied: 'Tight! I want gwine talk to dat Yankee. I knowed him soon as I seed him. He's de very one dat stole mistiss's silver durin' de war.'

"I hope you appreciate the fact, sir, that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted, generous girl."

"I do, sir," with emotion—"and I hope she inherits these qualities from her father."

Allyn Wraggs—Wot is it? A dollar bill? That's the easiest money ever you got, an' I'll bet on it. The wind blew it right to yer feet.

"Bufford Knutt—Easy? Didn't I have to git down an' pick it up, y'gosh?—New York World.

Seventy Saw Kaiser's
Sons Confirmed.

Thousands Cried "Hoch" When The Notable Ceremony Was Ended.

GERMAN KAISER FIXES THE NEW SOCIAL NUMRER.

An Incident Which Explains the Solidarity of the German Empire
The Hohenzollern's Easy Living.

To be the son of a great man always is embarrassing, even when the great man is content to achieve greatness along conventional lines. How much more embarrassing must it be to be the son of a man whose greatness is as variegated and sensational as is that of Wilhelm, the Kaiser of United Germany? His two sons have a hard row to hoe. They cannot hope to rival their respected parent in his many roles, for it is given to few people to be great in so many ways. They will have to potter along as best they can, and the most that they can expect is to live in history as his sons.

Even in appearance the unfortunate princes are far behind their remarkable father. Is it conceivable, for instance, that either ever will be able to raise such a wonderful mustache as adorns the face of the Kaiser? It is such a mustache as only an absolute Imperialist of a barber could have designed, and it shows that, should a revolution unhappily force him to seek another trade, he would open a shop as friseur and become a King of Barbers by sheer merit. Wilhelm's mustache combines artistically the form of a blacking brush with the expression of feudal autocracy. Nobody could wear it with proper bearing except an Emperor or a waiter. The two princes do not look as if they could carry it off correctly, so it may be that the Wilhelm mustache will die out with him. And if so notable a thing as his mustache cannot be perpetuated by a monarch, what chances await his policies? And if anything happens to his policies, where will the two princes land?

However, that is speculation. At present they are fairer looking boys. When they ride out thousands of people take off their hats and shout "Hoch!" They mean it, too, when they shout. If they sit down and discuss the beauties of republicanism before their father that does not belong in the fairy book.

The two princes were confirmed a few days ago in Potsdam. The public was not admitted when the ceremony took place, but thousands of loyal Germans stood outside and waited patiently till the royal personages emerged from the church. Then the loyal folk cheered and the great people drove away. This is the kind of thing that cements the blocks in the bulwarks of the German Empire.

Of the two, Wilhelm is the Crown Prince. His brother is Prince Eitel-Friedrich. "Eitel" means "vain." But it is an exclusive name and not so inappropriate when one thinks of the prince's father.

The confirmation was done with a great deal of pomp, although only seventy persons were invited to attend. That establishes a new standard, by the way, and four hundred will not now seem to be so exclusive a number. An Empire that contains only seventy persons who are eligible to witness such a ceremony either must be hard up for good society or extremely recherche in its standards.

The confirmation was in the church in which King Friedrich Wilhelm IV lies buried. Over his tomb there was spread a great red cloth, on which were two purple velvet seats for the two princes. Near them were purple chairs for the Imperial family, and be-

hind them were the seats for the seventy guests. After praying at the tomb of Emperor Friedrich III the princes were confirmed.

Then they left the church, and the faithful public was permitted to look at them. They are nice, well-behaved boys, and the public cheered with pleasure and went home full of enthusiasm, well content to pay taxes for the support of so satisfactory a family. Thus, the beautiful sentiment of loyalty to ruling houses makes everybody happy. The Hohenzollerns get a good living out of it, with easy hours, and the public has something to cheer about, at reasonable intervals.

Facts Worth Knowing.

"How came you to suspect the prisoner to be a man in woman's clothing?" inquired the magistrate.

"I didn't suspect," answered the detective; "as soon as I saw her trying to lift her bonnet after she had met and passed another woman in the street, I simply knew she was a man."

The prettier the housemaid, the plumper the cook, the longer it takes the average workman to beautify the kitchen.

"No, I never take the newspaper home; I've a family of grown-up daughters, you know."

"Papers too full of crime, eh?"

"No, too full of bargain sales."

The minister was a great hand-shaker—shutting down like a vice. One day he shook a boy's hand, and, forgetting, gave it an awful squeeze, as he said:

"My little fellow, I hope you are pretty well to-day?"

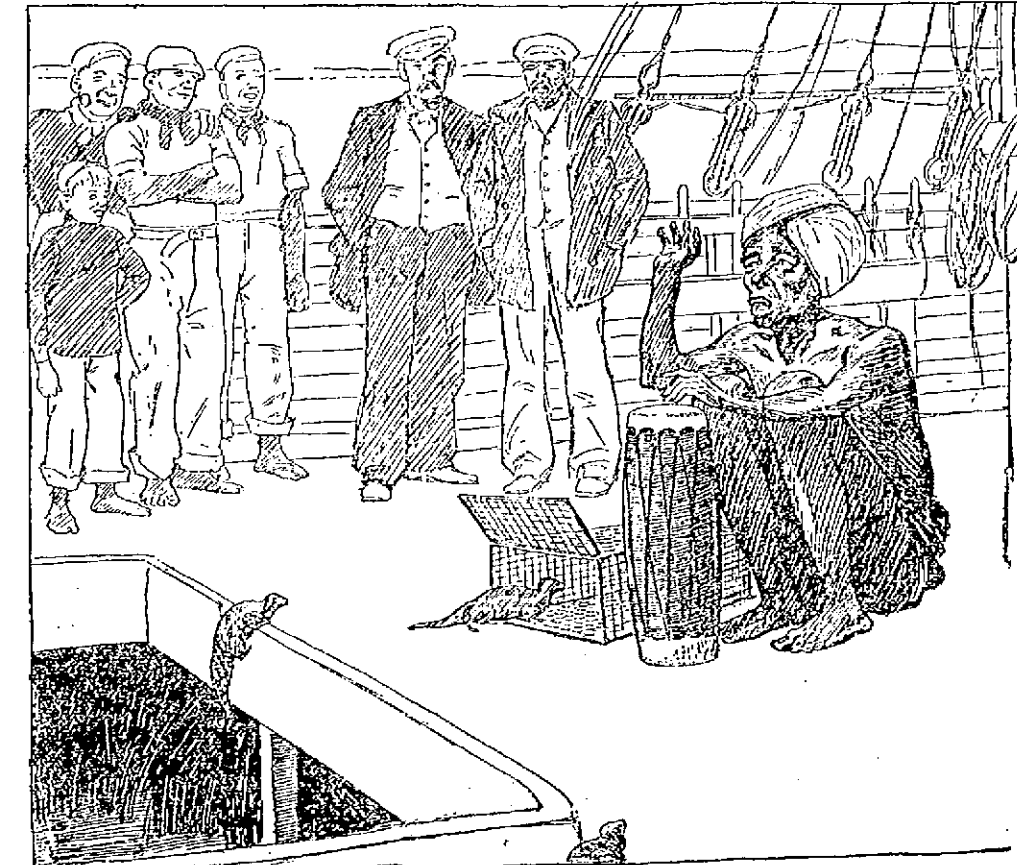
With tears in his eyes, the boy answered:

"I was till you shook hands with me."

In the public schools of Switzerland heat holidays have been established by law. Recognizing the well-known fact that the brain cannot work properly when the heat is excessive, the children are dismissed from their tasks whenever the thermometer goes above a certain point.

The German army has a swimming school for troops, where every one must learn to swim. The best swimmers are able to cross a stream of several hundred yards width, even when carrying their clothing, rifle, and ammunition.

AN INDIAN PIED PIPER WORKING HIS CHARMS.



THE PERFECT ORGAN.

An organ which the leading organist of New York could not play is now being used by professors of Cornell College. This organ is not, as might be supposed, out of tune. It is because it is in perfect tune that it differs so

radically from an ordinary organ. The ordinary organ, such as is used in churches and drawing-rooms, is not in tune, even after the maker has just declared it to be in perfect order.

The Cornell organ was invented by Von Helmholtz, and it contains a purely mathematical scale. It is made for the comparison of chords such as are

not to be obtained on an ordinary instrument, and is used to study the vibration of notes, and of what tones an organ note is made. Every tone in music is to be found on this organ. For instance, what are known as sharps and flats on a piano are not really mathematical flats. C sharp and D flat are struck on the same black

key, but, strictly speaking, that tone key is neither; it is a note or tone situated midway between C sharp and D flat. If both of the latter were on the piano, however, the difference between them is so slight that it would confuse the player. So a compromise is made, and the two are blended, or, rather, the tone midway between them

is used. But in Cornell the organ contains keys for every note in the scale, no matter how fine the gradation. With it students can see just how a note on the organ is built up. Certain notes on the organ are made up of certain other tones. On the ordinary piano you would not be able to illustrate

what these notes are. You would need the true sharps and flats in order to compose the notes. The overtones, the domestic instrument would be quite different. The pure fifth, which can here be accurately denoted, is very much curtailed on the piano. Used in connection with this organ are a complete set of resonators or tuning forks.

In order to find out how many resonations are contained in a given tone, it is only necessary to strike that note. Those forks which resound in sympathy with it are sure to be included in the makeup of the note. The silent ones are not included in it.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE WEATHER.

Wednesday is likely to be fair, with more sultry weather and high temperature and southerly winds. Thursday, partly cloudy to fair weather, probably followed by local rain and a slight fall of temperature.

ALMANAC, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.
Sun rises—4:25; sets, 7:15.
Moon sets—8:05 p. m.
High tide—12:15 a. m.; 12:30 p. m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SASHES WITH TEA.
We have received a new lot of these sashes that were so popular. One with a pound of 50c. Tea and one with a pound of 75c. Tea. Call on us at 18 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS.
Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Doberman, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston, and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.
T. C. Lee, Vice Pres., 223 Central street.
Elegant rubber lined hanks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone 423-4.
Pianos, organs, sheet music, violins, banjos, etc., at Steiner's, 130 Merit St.
Haitian men leave their watches with us. Why not you? Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Lawyer J. Joseph Hennessy has removed his law office from 111 North Main to 13 Barreter's Hall.
You can talk with any one you meet, but if you want to talk cold, talk with W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

The special committee of Aldermen appointed to learn the terms of joining between railway tracks in other cities will do its work by correspondence.

D. A. Cavanaugh, tailor, received an order today from Dr. H. E. Hill from Fort Monroe Va., for three military garments and three suits to be made at once.

The High school library is to receive \$152 worth of new apparatus this summer. The purchasing agent has given the contract, which calls for a large number of articles.

"Eighty-four per cent. solid contents in Hall's Laxative Lotion, consisting of carbonate of Lithium. The water is of admirable organic purity."—London Lancet.

E. A. McQuade, 75 Market street, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, Sole Agent.

ABOUT THE SOLDIERS.

Lieut. Aeburn had many applicants at his recruiting office, yesterday. In all, 25 men were examined by Dr. Daly and nearly every one was rejected.

Capt. Garity's company drilled at the armory last night.

Lenie J. Hunting of the Fifth Regiment Hospital corps now at Camp Dutton, was in town last night on a furlough with a couple of fellow workers.

VOLUNTEER AID.

Yesterday, the ladies of the Lowell branch of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association shipped to Boston four large cases and one small case of hospital supplies.

The association headquarters are open on Wednesday mornings from 10 to 12 o'clock to receive hospital supplies and money and to give out garments to be made for the wounded and sick soldiers.

TO MEET AT GLEN FOREST.

The 30th annual reunion of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery association will be held at Glen Forest on Thursday, August 11.

A special invitation is extended to the widows, children and relatives of deceased comrades and also to the families and friends of the regiment. He and his wife, Mrs. Mary Young, alias James Young, alias John W. Kelley, claiming Boston as his residence, was arrested upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

FALSE ADVERTISING

JOHN KELLEY ARRESTED AT MANCHESTER, N. H., ON SERIOUS CHARGE.

Manchester, N. H., July 18.—Late Saturday afternoon, William Young, alias James Young, alias John W. Kelley, claiming Boston as his residence, was arrested upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Two or three days ago, the clerk at the post office received information that some one was soliciting advertisements for a manual of reference of the Merrimack Valley Association of Post Office Clerks. Last year, the association got out a manual of this sort. The fact that a new manual was being published this year was unknown to the employees of the local post office, so an inquiry was made of the officers of the association.

A letter was received from President James J. Murray and Secretary George C. Stuart, both of Lawrence, Mass., stating that no one had been authorized to solicit advertisements for any purpose by the association. When this was found out, the police were put on the track of the solicitors.

Saturday, a man called at the store of John E. Towle and represented that he was getting out a book for the Post Office Clerks' association. Mr. Towle gave the man a \$5 bill in payment for an advertisement in the manual and in return was given a receipt for the money. This receipt was signed "J. W. Kelley." At several other places, the man tried to secure ads., but failed. The police started out looking for Kelley. Finally, Policeman Sullivan ran across him and arrested the young man.

Kelley gave his name as William Young and said he came from Boston. He says that he has been working for another party and that he collected \$22 from five different parties and turned it over to his employer. Young had but \$1.02 on his person when searched. The prisoner had books of the Merrimack Valley Association of Post Office Clerks issued in 1897 and blanks similar to the one on which Kelley signed John E. Towle's receipt.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Tuesday—Maxey Haugh vs. J. Glynn, Troy.
Friday—Joe Bernstein vs. Ed. Sandry; Tom Lanning vs. J. Root, Loxon A. C., New York.

Saturday—Harry Lemons vs. Pat Killy, Toronto.
God Moore vs. J. McGovern, Pelican A. C., Brooklyn.
The articles of agreement signed by Jim Corbett and Bob McCoy contain the stipulation that "the contest shall be for the heavyweight championship of the world." The clause was inserted at the demand of George Considine, who is furnishing Corbett's forerights and who signed the articles on behalf of the Californian.

While the contest will undoubtedly be between the two greatest boxers the world has ever seen, it is of the opinion that the public at large will hardly accept the winner as the "champion of champions." In view of Corbett's defeat by Fitzsimmons, Bob has hung on to the title with persistence, and his announcement that he would fight Corbett or McCoy the moment they showed that they were sincere by posting a cash forfeit attaches his claim to the championship which he voluntarily resigned after his fight at Carson. He has announced repeatedly that he would meet either Corbett or McCoy, but insisted that they follow the custom of the ring and back up their windy challenges and mouthings with something tangible as an evidence of good faith. He is, in this respect, right. Ring usage makes it imperative for a champion to accept all bona fide challenges—with reasonable restrictions as to time and amount of stakes—but up to date I have not learned that any of the challengers of the sore-topped Kangaroo has done more than talk for advertising purposes.

Corbett, it is true, made a great splurge about a mere trifle of \$75,000 that he would give to Fitz if the latter would consent to meet him in a ring encounter. But no money was posted, and when Brady met Julian in this city a few months ago to talk over a match, Billy denied that Corbett ever made such a proposition. He admitted that he had offered a guaranteed purse of \$25,000 for a fight between Corbett and Fitz. However, Julian asked him to fight in private, which Brady replied in the negative. When pressed for reasons, he said frankly that he could get some club to put up the money. There the matter dropped.

McCoy, emulating Corbett's action, declared in the presence of the sporting writers of Boston his willingness to give Fitzsimmons \$10,000 and promised to post the money thirty minutes after Fitz had accepted the offer. Well, Fitz did accept, but McCoy did not live up to his agreement. These facts serve to show clearly that Fitz was at fault in not defending the championship when challenged right after the fight with Corbett, still the men who are to meet in Duffalo in September are not privileged to fight for the title by the fact that they failed signally to fulfill the ordinary requirements of ring customs and the winner will be considered the champion heavyweight of the world in just the same way as McCoy was hailed after he defeated Gus Runka at Syracuse, for it will be remembered that according to the articles of agreement that battle was for the heavyweight championship of the world.

The contest between Corbett and McCoy will certainly not be a championship affair, but it will undoubtedly be the greatest boxing match in the history of pugilism and as such will, if properly carried, have much to do with winning out the stigma generally ascribed to pugilism by those who have very false ideas of the sport.

The verisimilitude of a word of good for boxing was a very creative object lesson for a number of persons who would not attend a boxing match because they felt that it would degrade them. They saw the verisimilitude of the Carson fight and were convinced that the sport, under the present regime and strict adherence to rules, was not the brutal affair they had mentally pictured.

Asbury Park, which is so noted throughout the country for its high moral standard and the fact that there is not a saloon in the place, has a corner on all the big prize fighters of the country. Corbett and Fitzsimmons have settled themselves for the season in cottages about five blocks apart, and now that Corbett has signed articles to meet "Kid" McCoy, he has brought to town his two trainers, Jack McCoy and George Green.

Lansing, who has a fight on for next month is also here training at Manager Billy Brady's cottage in Oak Arbor, locally just across Deer Lake, which forms the northern boundary of Asbury Park. The two big fighters are attracting the attention of everyone at the resort and the young women at the hotels show even more interest in them than the young men.

Fitzsimmons is taking affairs easy. He is not doing any work harder than housework riding, of which he is very fond, and consequently he is taking on flesh rapidly. Corbett, however, has started in training very diligently for his coming fight with McCoy. There is a big barn adjoining his Fifth Avenue cottage and the interior has been fitted out with a punching bag and all of the appliances that he uses in his work. He is in fine form and the hardest work that his trainers have to do is to keep him from working too hard. Corbett and Fitzsimmons have not met each other as yet, but if they do happen to meet it is not likely that there will be anything more dangerous exchanged than hard, cold stares.

VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Veterans' association, held in Post 120 hall last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. W. Boddy; vice president, D. W. Aldrich; secretary, C. H. Silkeny; treasurer, E. E. Wheeler; board of directors, E. R. Fife, Frank C. Waseley, William Clifford, A. W. Stockwell, C. H. Silkeny, C. W. Philbrick and E. B. Butler; auditing committee, E. R. Fife, George Blod and W. W. Tuttle.

A warm night at home after a hot, hard day's work is made positively enjoyable when Williams' Root Beer is served. It refreshes and invigorates, so that the fatigue of the day's work is forgotten.

Williams' Root Beer with Cascarella's Candy Caramel, pure confectionery, 50c. per lb. If C. & G. Co. call, discount is refund on order.

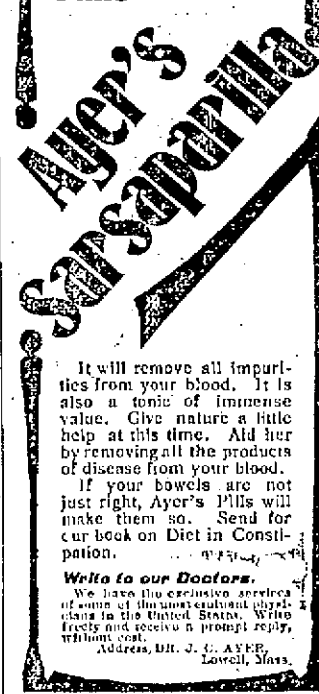
Maltex will make you well and strong

Have You Been Sick?

Perhaps you have had the grippe or a hard cold. You may be recovering from malaria or a slow fever, or possibly some of the children are just getting over the measles or whooping cough.

Are you recovering as fast as you should? Has not your old trouble left your blood full of impurities? And isn't this the reason you keep so poorly? Don't delay recovery longer but

Take



It will remove all impurities from your blood. It is also a tonic of immense value. Give nature a little help at this time. Aid her by removing all the products of disease from your blood. If your bowels are not just right, Ayer's Pills will make them so. Send for our book on Diet in Constipation.

Write to our Doctors.
We have the exclusive agency of Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills in the United States. Write for free and receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

CAPTAIN MITTEN

Writes a Letter From Siboney, Cuba.

TELLS OF THE FIRST BATTLE FOUGHT.

Company M. Came Out All Right.

Capt. A. D. Mitten writes as follows regarding the Ninth Massachusetts regiment from Siboney, Cuba, under date of July 5:

"We appreciate a word from home so very much that we feel those who are following our every movement at the front will be equally interested in the outcome of the truce.

"We landed at Siboney July 1. We had to come ashore in small boats and the last of the men to reach the shore was at 5 p. m. At 10 p. m. we started for the battlefield and were not long on the march until we found that we were in great danger. The road was bad, the night was dark and when daylight came we found ourselves on a bloody battlefield where the previous day's fighting had taken place.

"The fighting here was something fierce. The evening of Saturday, July 2, found us all asleep when the Spaniards attacked us, but we were soon on our feet and were stationed in front of the hospital. The bullets flew like hail and the Spanish batteries were throwing shot and shell into our midst. Shells were bursting all around us, but every one of the boys stood the fire like old soldiers and we all came out without a scratch.

"We are lying in the trenches about 10,000 yards from the Spanish forts. We are about three miles from the city of Santiago. We expect another heavy battle to take the forts and then we will march into the city. I expect it will be a hard charge. I wish you could see the entrenchments the men have built. We all lie down in them every night. The climate here is very good. The hills and mountains are extremely high.

"We have to drink water here that I wouldn't wash my hands in at home, but I tell you it is beginning to taste pretty good. There is plenty of fruit here.

"Give my regards to all the people, and let them know that my men are all in good health and spirits. I fondly expect to bring every one of them home with me when we return to Lowell.

"The day we came into the lines it was a terrible sight to see the dead and wounded on the field of carnage. Many a brave fellow of the Second Massachusetts regiment fell to the ground and not a few of them while they live will carry with them the work of shot from Spanish rifles. I expect we will have another battle as soon as the flag of truce goes down. I will write again as soon as the fight is over if the Lord spares me.

Capt. A. D. Mitten, Company M, Ninth Regt.

LATHERS' MEETING.

The Lathers' union was to have held a meeting last night in Building Lathers' hall but some other organization had engaged the hall and the meeting was postponed. The important matter to have been discussed was the question of whether or not to strike against a reduction in the schedule.

To One Constipation Forever. The Cascarella Candy Caramel, 50c. per lb. If C. & G. Co. call, discount is refund on order.

Maltex is made of malt, beef, and other nutrients.

TO STOP BREWERY

Orders Issued by the Board of Health.

LEGAL NOTICE SERVED ON THE BREWERY

To Abate Nuisance in 24 Hours.

The board the health yesterday took steps to put a stop to the Hule's Brook nuisance.

The appeals to the board from residents of that section have been very strong, the board officially inspected the place; members individually have made visits to the place at different times since the nuisance was complained of and as a result it was decided to push the matter to the end.

Previous boards have proceeded to a certain point and then when it came to applying the remedy, they failed to take action. The present board reached the conclusion that the Harvard Brewery is largely responsible for the nuisance and so decided to serve legal notice upon the company that unless they take steps to abate the nuisance within twenty-four hours, they will be proceeded against according to law. The method of procedure will be to have the city solicitor ask the superior court to issue an injunction restraining the brewery from making beer until they abate the nuisance now existing.

The notice was signed by the three members of the board and given to Constable Bates to serve. He went to the brewery last evening and Manager Hollowell, on whom the service will be made, was in Boston, and it was stated that he would be in his office at 8:30 this morning.

At present, all of the sewage from the larger beer and ale plants as well as from the stable, wash house and bottling departments flows into the brook which runs through a thickly populated portion of the city and creates a most nauseating odor.

At the next meeting of the city council, a communication will be read from the board of health, recommending that steps be taken for the permanent improvement of Hule's Brook and that a permanent body be designated to have charge of the matter.

PERSONAL.

Supt. Davis was out of town yesterday.

Fred Goodrich and Frank B. Hawes are at Clifton, Mass.

Mr. J. W. Conner of Nashua was visiting friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Brown and Mrs. Sanger are at Crompton.

Lieut. Webster spent Saturday and Sunday in Manchester, N. H.

Recently in New York: Messrs. H. A. Root and G. K. Kirby of this city.

Mr. James Sheridan of Chicago is in this city on a brief visit to friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bennett will summer at Annapolis for the season.

Misses Bertha and Theresa McCue have gone to Waldo, Me., for the summer.

Mr. James E. Riley of 45 Jewett street is being congratulated on the birth of a son.

Mrs. Henry Wibbey and family are spending a few weeks at Crescent Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Daniels will spend a two weeks' vacation with friends in West Newton.

Robert E. Crowley of the Boston Paying company, has just returned from Newport, R. I.

Miss Maggie Conner of West Third street, has gone on her vacation to Foxboro for three weeks.

Officer Dan Lane's vacation ends today. Officers Page and Albert Libby begin their today.

The family of Patrick Kelley will leave tomorrow for a summer vacation in Maine and New Hampshire.

Mr. Wm. H. Shields of the city farm is spending 10 days' vacation with Mr. Gregory Miles of New York city.

Miss Alice P. Lewis is spending a short vacation at Ayer as the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Learned.

Crawford Burnham and family of Fletcher street will spend the remainder of July and the month of August at Chelmsford Centre.

Misses Margaret and Katherine Dolan of Putnam, Conn., who have been visiting their cousins, the Misses Dolan of 225 Charles street, left yesterday to take the vacation course at the Marblehead summer school.

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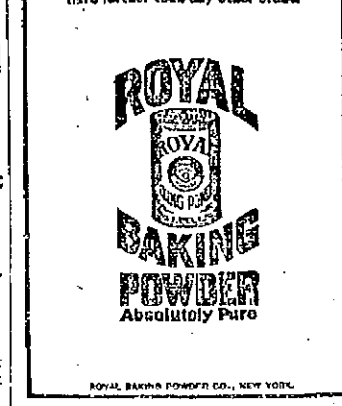
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The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

BASE BALL.

Boston, July 19.—Pitcher WILKES had Captain Patsy Donovan's nine, the Pittsburghs, at his mercy Monday, while the home team battled and fielded well. The Bostonians played in dashing style all through the game, running bases during and getting in hits when most needed. Ladd, late of the Fall Rivers, was tried in left field for the winners and did very well.

He had expected to cover a similar position for the visitors, but was not given a chance to prove his worth. While in the minor league Ladd achieved a reputation for his heavy batting and good work as a fielder, covering a vast amount of territory with his pendulum-like legs. Score:

	B	P	R	H	P	O	A	E
Long, s. b.....	3	0	1	2	1	0		
Yeager, i. b.....	4	0	0	5	1	0		
Duffy, c. b.....	4	1	1	1	0	0		
Collins, s. b.....	4	1	2	2	0	0		
Ladd, i. f.....	4	1	1	2	0	0		
Stahl, r. f.....	4	0	1	1	0	0		
Low, s. b.....	3	1	1	4	2	0		
Bergen, c.....	4	1	2	5	1	0		
Willis, p.....	4	1	3	2	1	0		

NEVER GETS LEFT.
The Sun being connected by a loop with the wires of the Associated Press running all over the country, never gets left on an item of war news. By this means it can investigate fake rumors of the war.

THE LOWELL SUN

IT DESERVES IT.
THE SUN occupies the highest position in local journalism. It leads in everything. Everyone admits it to be
Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

21ST YEAR LOWELL, MASS., TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1898. 8 PAGES 1 CENT

POPULAR RULE AT SANTIAGO

THE SUN LATEST 22,780 MEN 5 O'CLOCK.

CUBANS' ACTS May Precipitate Some Trouble.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Alger said today just before entering the cabinet session that if the vessels of the navy were ready to set sail, General Miles had already left port and is en route to Porto Rico. He said he had not been informed of his departure, however.

Secretary Long announced that he had no important despatches, but that general instructions had been issued to the fleet to render the fullest co-operation with the army in attacking Porto Rico.

Secretary Alger said that the plans for the departure of the Porto Rican expedition were being executed today without the slightest hitch. General Miles' failure to get away on the Yale last night, was brought about through some confusion in the telegraphic orders which authorized his departure. As soon as the attention of the department was drawn to the matter by the receipt of a telegram from General Miles, he was very promptly furnished the permission he desired and it is expected that he has already sailed from Siboney for Porto Rico. He has with him Captain Fred Alger, son of the secretary of war, who has been transferred to General Miles' staff from the staff of General Duffield.

Secretary Alger declined today to publish the list of troops that comprise the Porto Rican expedition. He said that it was still subject to change and that this information will be withheld for a few days.

Some apprehension is expressed here that the assumption by the United States government of the control of affairs at Santiago may lead to trouble with the Cubans. A few days before the surrender of the city, General Garcia sent a communication to General Shafter informing him that the Cubans had selected a Cuban named Castillo for governor of the city. It is plain, however, from the reading of the president's order to Shafter that it will be a long time before this Cuban officer is allowed to exercise the functions of governor and it is believed it is the president's purpose to have a popular government, meaning thereby a government for Santiago chosen by the free vote of the people of Santiago. Some doubt is expressed as to whether this program will be entirely acceptable to that element of the Cuban party which demands immediate possession of the captured territory, but as the administration is convinced that this element is neither the most numerous nor respectable in the Cuban cause, it is believed that their dissatisfaction will take no more dangerous form than protests and growls. It has been suggested that the president's action in the case of Santiago might be construed by European nations as indicating an intent to disregard the terms of the congressional resolution which precipitated the war, and to mean a permanent seizure of the islands in behalf of the United States.

STEAMER WRECKED.
By Associated Press to The Sun.
New York, July 19.—On board the Norwegian steamer Uls which arrived this morning from Mexico were Captain Christensen, his wife, mate and seven shipwrecked seamen of the Norwegian bark Sterling, which went ashore June 21 on Rosario reef, west coast of Cuba, during a voyage from Cape Town for Apalachicola. The crew succeeded in getting ashore and managed to reach Matanzas where they took passage on a Spanish schooner for Progreso. They will be sent home by the Norwegian consul.

BOATS IN COLLISION.
By Associated Press to The Sun.
Vineyard Haven, July 19.—The steam tug Enterprise, A. J. Cassatt, owner, from Newport to Marblehead and the schooner William Jones of New York Captain McLean, from Hillsboro, N. H., for New York, put into this port today having been in collision between Cris Rip and Cape Poge early this morning. The Enterprise, which is brig-rigged had her fore and top masts broken, and her depth launch stove in. The other boat was struck on the starboard quarter. She lost her stern boat and had her quarter and mainmast torn. Her hull was only slightly injured. The Enterprise proceeded for Marblehead after clearing away wreckage at 10 a. m.

NEWSPAPERMAN DEAD.
By Associated Press to The Sun.
Albany, N. Y., July 19.—Myron H. Hooker, editor of the Press and Recorder, died here this morning.

WAS ACQUITTED

Jury Returned Verdict of Justifiable Homicide.

IN THE CASE OF SAMUEL H. TAYLOR.

Who Killed His Child's Abductor.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—Samuel H. Taylor, the travelling salesman, who Saturday night shot and killed Benjamin H. Sanders, whom he charged with the abduction of his child, was yesterday acquitted, the coroner's jury returning a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

Taylor's wife, from whom he is separated, is a cousin of the rich Mattingly's, distillers of Owensboro, Ky.

STRUCK BY LIGHTING.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Fitchburg, July 19.—The house and barn of Ambrose H. Proctor at Westminster were struck by lightning and burned this morning. The loss was \$2500. The property was insured.

THE PHENOMENAL DEMAND

Created by our Summer Clearance Sale proves conclusively that the men of Lowell know a good thing when they see it. Everybody knows by this time that the prices, at which our summer stock is marked down, are much lower quoted for similar goods. We are bound to effect a couple counter clearing, and by cutting the prices as deeply as we did, we will accomplish our purpose.

Men's Strictly All-Wool Cheviot Pants, 98c., worth \$2.50.
Men's Fancy Worsted Pants, \$1.49, worth \$2.50.
Men's Fine Cassimere Pants, \$1.98, worth \$3.50 and \$4.
Men's Oxford Gray Wool Cheviot Suits, \$2.98, worth \$6.
Men's Gray Mixed Pine All-Wool Cheviot Suits, \$3.98, worth \$8.
Men's Extra Fine Fancy Worsted Suits, \$9.95, worth \$15.

Come and See!
Investigate and Compare!

We are only to glad to have you make a personal examination of every claim made with the above articles. Unless you find them all that we represent them to be—and more—don't buy.

J. L. CHALIFOUX
12 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

Turned Over to Shafter as Prisoners.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The war department has received a despatch dated yesterday from General Shafter saying that the roster of prisoners was handed in yesterday afternoon by General Toral and that the total is 22,780 men.

General Shafter's despatch added that the prisoners turned over to him far exceeded in numbers the strength of his own army.

SANTIAGO AFTER SURRENDER.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

SANTIGAO, July 18.—5 p. m.—via Kingston, Ja., July 19.— 8:15 a. m.—Santiago is now a city of silence.

The American flag waves over the military headquarters on Morro's flag-staff and Red Cross emblems are plentiful as the church spires.

Almost the entire population this afternoon, gathered about the wharves, where the Spanish shipping, now prizes of the United States, will soon be augmented by a large fleet of transports flying the American colors.

Some stores, mostly for the sale of liquors or drugs, are open but their patrons are few. Beggars are in evidence, of the same importunate sort that make Havana unpleasant for the foreigners. Now and then a man or woman of the better class beg the correspondents for "milk for my little one in the name of God."

At the dock where the Red Cross steamer state of Texas is unloading and preparing for a long stay, a guard from the Ninth Infantry has been mounted but the soldiers have had little trouble, except from the hordes of bad boys, indigenous to seaport cities.

There is no evidence of gloom on the faces of the Spanish men and women. These mercurial people are already laughing and are pleased at the military and naval show, and at the prospect of getting food other than rice and salt meats.

Nearly all the better class of houses are closed. The residents evidently have not yet returned from El Caney and other suburban places to which they fled on threat of bombardment by the land and sea forces of the United States.

Pitch is noticeable everywhere and strange to say, the city is healthy in spite of it. But if Santiago is to continue healthy, much sanitary work is necessary.

Arrangements are now under way for the removal of the most dangerous features and to improve those which tend to purify the city.

The harbor of Santiago is a very beautiful place, with its high mountains of mountains, groves of cocoa palms, banana trees, and flowering shrubs, pushing down to the very brink of the water.

The channel is tortuous and marked by bright blue and white buoys or more clearly defined in places by long beams of logs marking the entrance of shallow bays and inlets. Old churches, forts and bastions share the promontories with light wooden houses for the summer use of the upper classes.

The harbor was the scene of a beautiful marine pageant this afternoon. A score or more of American transports, the way being pointed out by the Suwanee, glided majestically to the quiet anchorage, something they had not enjoyed for weeks, being compelled instead to stand out to sea at night, to be tossed about by the waves or to use the precarious holding-grounds of Balquidra. They were fine boats, many of them being among the largest ships of the American merchant marine. Nearly all were fully bedecked with the national colors and decked with flags as they steamed in proudly, making not only a good show but extending over about a mile of water.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Newark, N. J., July 18.—George Rosenfeld, a pugilist, is in a hospital here and may die from the result of a blow received last night. He boxed with "Red" Connolly at a show of the Harrison Athletic club and during the contest received a knockout blow on the jaw. He was cared for in the Harrison club during the night, but his condition became so serious that he was removed to the hospital here this morning. Connolly was arrested and is held to await the result of Rosenfeld's injuries.

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

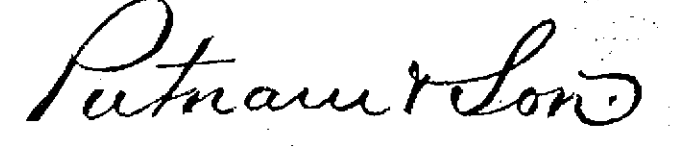
Oswego, N. Y., July 19.—The large mail house owned by the Bayview Breeding company of New York was struck by lightning this morning and was destroyed by fire. Loss over \$100,000. Partially insured.

Fine job printing done at this office.

ONE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
Purchasers of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS of the United States National Bank (official agents for the United States government) in lots of \$100 or more will receive a discount of one per cent.
Documentary stamps, Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents; 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Proprietary stamps, 15, 14, 88, 84 of a cent, and 1, 1-1/2, 2, 2-1/2, and 5 cents.
(Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.)
Bank Hours (Saturdays) 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Banking house, Middlesex street and Post Office avenue.

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.
MARKET ST. COR. WORTHEN.

TABLES. We have just received a new lot of Ten at O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 East Harrison street. Telephone 658.



AT CERTAIN PRICES

Our suit stock has become so low that to keep the assortment good we've marked off the profit and part of the cost to fill in with.

FOR \$5.00.

FOR \$10.00.

FOR \$10.00.

FOR \$12.00.

Two lots of excellent all-wool suits that were eight dollars—new, neat patterns—today \$5.00.

One lot of fancy chevots, made by Rogers, Peet & Co., price has been fifteen dollars, today \$10.

One lot genuine Nova Scotia Homespun Suits, full double and twist homespun; tough as wire, a neat gray mottled with black. Price has been fifteen dollars, today \$10.

One lot of fine serge suits, made by Rogers, Peet and Co., sack and cutaway suits. Both styles have sold for fifteen dollars. Either today \$12.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

THE SUN EXTRA! MANY EXCITING EVENTS

5 O'CLOCK

A PEACE IDEA

Movement Can be Started at Santiago.

By the Belligerent Powers Without Any European Intermediary—Miles Off for Porto Rico—Caimanera Surrenders—Mauser Rifles to Burn.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The ordnance department of the war department is considering what to do with the large quantity of arms, ammunition, fortification guns, and ordnance stores which have come into the possession of this government through the surrender of Santiago.

General Shafter reports that about 7,000 Mauser rifles were turned over the first day and that the number will reach probably 20,000 when the troops at other points in the surrendered zone turn in their guns. The reports made before the surrender indicated that the Mausers handled by the Spanish troops were not in very good condition. The guns were all right when furnished but the poor care they received, principally from the volunteers, left many of them rusty and defective. Ordnance officials believe, however, that the greater part of the guns can be put in first class order.

The ordnance officers expect to make very little use of the old fortification guns mounted in Morro Castle, Suraco, Cayo Smith, and other forts along Santiago harbor. These, it has developed since the capture are guns of antique pattern, most of them muzzle loaders. It is said they would not be worth bringing back to the United States except as souvenirs of the fall of Santiago. For the present they will be retained at the forts, for since they have proved sufficiently effective to make a showing against the American fleet, they will suffice for the present passive condition of affairs.

SUGGESTION FOR PEACE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—One of the ablest members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, the ambassador of a continental power, suggested today that if Spain or the United States were desirous of inaugurating a peace movement, an easy and effective means of so doing, was now at hand without recourse to any foreign intermediary. This, he pointed out, could be done through the American and Spanish generals at Santiago, who, during recent days, have been brought into close communication concerning the details of the surrender of Santiago. This incident has served to show that General Toral was in direct communication with Madrid and his action was responsive to the wish of the Madrid government. On the other hand, it was pointed out, General Shafter had at all times been guided by the direct advice and instruction of the Washington government. This is the first time in the war that has brought the two governments into direct communication, and while the communication has thus far been confined to Santiago, it has suggested that it affords the opportunity for a much wider range of inquiry between the two capitals. If Madrid desires to take the initiative in learning what peace terms are possible, then such an official inquiry through General Toral to General Shafter would doubtless bring a response.

MILES OFF TODAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Miles did not start for Porto Rico yesterday as was expected, but either has already sailed this morning or will get away during the day. The delay was owing to a failure to receive the necessary orders through some mistake of persons through whose hands they travelled. General Miles telegraphed here overnight and the orders were repeated to him and he was told to start for Porto Rico immediately and without delay.

CAIMANERA SURRENDERS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

CAMP McCALLA, July 19 (P. M.).—A launch from the Marblehead went up the bay this afternoon to Port Cayo del Toro, opposite Guantanamo, and gave formal notice to the Spanish commander of the surrender of General Toral's troops, together with the conditions of the capitulation of Santiago. A limited time was fixed for hauling down the Spanish flag over Caimanera. The American officer also gave notice that if the Spanish garrison at Sandoval was disabled in any way, or if any arms or ammunition or public buildings or barracks at Caimanera or Guantanamo were destroyed, the Spaniards would not be treated as prisoners of war. The flag was hauled down this afternoon.

From Spanish sources it is learned that the total force in Guantanamo and Caimanera is about 5,000, of which number however, only about 3000 are fit for service, the others being disabled by sickness or wounded. Tomorrow steps will be taken for a formal surrender. What disposition will be made of the prisoners has not yet been determined because of the presence of yellow fever among them. A rigid quarantine will be maintained and it is probable that transports for the removal of the prisoners will be sent up the bay and landed there, instead of having the prisoners marched down here.

VESSELS FOR MANILA.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 19.—The Rio Janeiro is now scheduled to leave for Manila on Thursday. The St. Paul is in dry dock and will be ready as a transport in a few days. The Scandinavia is also in dry dock, but will be able to leave before the end of the week. It is quite possible that this vessel will be turned over to the Red Cross to be used as a hospital ship at Manila.

It is learned that the Russia, a sister ship to the Scandinavia, now in Japan has been contracted for by the government and will soon arrive here in ballast while her purchase will be consummated.

CAMARA'S FLEET SIGHTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MARSEILLES, July 19.—A steamer which has just arrived here reports having sighted on July 16, off the coast of Tunis, the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara. As the steamer passed the battleship Pelayo, a column of smoke suddenly issued from her and from the fact that a cruiser had to take the Pelayo in tow, it is evident that the most powerful warship of Spain has been damaged.



CAPT. JOSEPH G. EATON, A Lowell Man, Commanding the Auxiliary Cruiser "Albatross".

TRIED TO SUICIDE

Despondent Greek Would End His Life

BY JUMPING INTO SUFFOLK CANAL.

No Wound up in Police Court.

Valisios Mustacky, a young Greek, as the result of dependency due to hard luck and a jag, attempted to end his life by jumping into the Suffolk canal at the corner of Merrimack and Suffolk streets last night. He was prevented, however, from completing his rash intention and was afterward sent to the police station to think it over. Officer Grady gathered him in.

The young man objected to arrest and threatened to hang himself by his suspenders, sullenly the action to the word by an attempt to wind them around his neck. A "bailor" from Wagon Officer Henson stopped him and he was made homeless at the police station, being relieved of his suspenders and an ugly looking knife.

Mustacky came here from Greece three years ago and after working in the mills here, went to New York and secured work. Three weeks ago he returned to Lowell and has been waiting for a job ever since he stayed at one of the Greek boarding houses and he was without funds to pay his bill, so he decided to end his life.

He has been acting queerly for the past few days and his friends reported him demented. He was with a party of friends last night when he suddenly ran for the railing, and climbed on to it. He was caught by the coat and pulled back. He was looked for drunk.

Patrick Moneay, an insane man, was taken from the police station to the farm in the ambulance last night.

BOSTON MEN.

RELEASED FROM SUNG SING AFTER TWO YEARS.

Sung Sing, N. Y., July 19.—Morris Connelly and Henry Roberts of Boston were released from Sung Sing prison today after having served a term of two years each for grand larceny and were immediately re-arrested by Boston officials. It is alleged that they committed grand larceny in Boston two years ago.

THE PRINCE HURT.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE SUN.

London, July 19.—The Prince of Wales who is suffering from a fracture of the left knee, cap, is making satisfactory progress towards recovery, although he passed a restless night.

SECOND LOWELL MAN INJURED IN THE CUBAN CAMPAIGN.

Word was received today that among the injured brought from Cuba to Old Point Comfort yesterday on the transport ship Seneca was Private McCune, Company G, Sixth Regiment. There was nobody of this name in the organized company that left the city so it must be that he was one of the recruits who left the city subsequently.

POLICE COURT.

One of the drunks taken in last night was accompanied by a dog which followed him into his cell and lay quietly beside him all night. This morning when the owner was taken into court the dog was kept in the cell and for a time there was the most unearthly racket in the building, the animal barking and whining until his owner returned to him.

There were four drunks and none was sentenced. Joe McKinley was fined \$5 for riding his wheel on the sidewalk along Court street.

John Johnson printing done at this office.

DEATHS.

GARVEY—Catherine Garvey, aged 28 years, died this morning at her home 22 Dunster street.

FUNERALS.

TIERNY—The funeral of Patrick H. Tierny of Manchester was held at that city yesterday morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and was attended by hundreds of people, including friends from Manchester and Lowell.

The funeral was one of the largest and most imposing ever held in Manchester, the large attendance testifying to the popularity of Mr. Tierny.

The remains were escorted from the depot to the church by the Manchester Knights of Columbus, under the command of Warden John C. Ryan; the Nashua Knights of Columbus, under the command of Grand Knight John H. Field; the Moose club, commanded by its president, Thomas J. Foley, and a delegation of Lowell Knights of Columbus, together with a large number of citizens from Manchester, Lowell and Nashua, among whom was Mayor W. C. Clarke of the former city.

The services at the church were conducted by the Rev. Dr. E. B. Buckle, appropriate musical selections being rendered by the church choir. The bearers were William J. Freeman, John J. McGovern, John A. Shuchman, William P. Dempsey, John R. Willis and Patrick H. Sullivan, all of Manchester. The remains were taken to Lowell on the 11:30 train for interment in the family lot at St. Patrick's cemetery.

SAMUEL.—The funeral of Frederick T. Sawyer, well known in this city, who passed away at his home in Milford, N. H., last Thursday, was held at the house on South Main street Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The attendance was the largest that ever attended the obsequies of a public person in the town.

RAILWAY HEARING IN NASHUA.

The public hearing on the petition of the Nashua Street Railway company for permission to extend its tracks from Lawrence gardens to the state line at Tyngsboro was held at the court room last evening before the mayor and aldermen of Nashua.

The hearing was opened at 8 o'clock, with but one afternoon absent, Burke of ward eight. Judge E. E. Barker and Dertis A. Pease, who appeared for the respondents at the last hearing, addressed the board in turn. Both withdrew all opposition to the granting of the petition, provided the board of aldermen would specify the time limit within which the street railway company would build the road at all; he urged the aldermen to grant the petition as it was presented and without amendments.

Two of the land owners on the Lowell road, Winfield S. Stetson and E. O. Phipps, urged the aldermen to grant the petition, but submitted the justice of the respondents' claim for a time limit.

On motion of Alderman Taylor the hearing was continued until the next regular meeting of the city government, August 5th.

WELL KNOWN MAN DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Weymouth, Mass., July 19.—Richard A. Hunt, a retired shoe manufacturer, died here this morning, aged 50 years. He represented this district in the legislature in 1875. He was widely known as a member of the Masnie and Odd Fellows fraternities.

MRS. WINKLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children's teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winklow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Hood's

Restore full, regular action of the bowels. Not a laxative or cathartic, but a natural state of influence, and leave all the delicate, digestive organs in perfect condition. Try them. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

On Board the Prize Crafts That Were Captured.

Two Weeks Spent in Reaching Key West—Spanish Captain Attempted Suicide—Fierce Storms Assailed the Craft.

Key West, July 19.—The schooner Three Belles and the sloop Pilgrim, captured by the Dixie near Manzanillo July 8, arrived here Monday under prize crews. The crews, in bringing their spoils to port, encountered suicide and Spanish bullets, and buffeted about by hostile winds, drifted helplessly about in strange seas until well-nigh hopeless of ever reaching shore. Both prizes were under the British flag, bound from Kingston for Manzanillo with food supplies. On the Three Belles were Captain E. J. Harding, an Englishman, and a crew of five, three of them Jamaican negroes. The Pilgrim carried a Dutch captain and four men of the same class. The captures were effected without difficulty.

Captain Harding was depressed over the capture and drank heavily until Lieutenant Mount stopped him over to the evening of July 9, when about six miles south of Key West, Captain Harding suddenly leaped overboard asern. The Pilgrim put out a small boat and caught him, but he struggled desperately and seized the boat. One of the marines held him up on the overturned boat and he was taken on board the Pilgrim; but he was dead when they reached the deck. It is thought that he took a dose of laudanum before jumping into the sea. The capture happened to be a church of England prayer book on board, and the next morning Lieutenant Mount read the service, and the captain was buried at sea.

This dismal duty was hardly completed when they sighted two small schooners near Key West. Neither of the prizes was flying a flag, but both were evidently recognized by the strong-armed expected blockade runners from Jamaica, for one of the schooners put out a small boat to pick them in. As it approached Lieutenant Mount was running up an American flag to the forepeak, but he had some difficulty in breaking it out so that when the small boat was within 100 yards of the schooner the two men who were aboard it were still ignorant of the fact that they were running near to an enemy. Then Lieutenant Mount shouted: "Are you Spaniards?" As one of the two with a proud gesture answered: "Me no Spaniard." The stars and stripes were hoisted from the fore of the Three Belles, whereupon both occupants of the small boat cried in dismay: "Americans, Americans," and plunged into the sea. Whether or not they reached shore is an open question. Lieutenant Mount and his men went on and captured the nearest schooner, which proved to be the Conception. The other ran off into shoal water and escaped. The Conception was well loaded with fish, wine and other provisions, while scattered over her decks were bags of small coins,

aggregating about \$30, a large number of musket bullets and other cartridges, but only one shotgun. They took her to Key West, and then began another chapter of misfortune.

Violent tropical squalls burst upon them the same day and continued almost incessantly. They had no charts aboard and only a map of the world torn from a 25-cent guide book to help them as they floundered about in the seas—three little vessels, none bigger than a catboat. In the course of the day the wind and waves played such havoc with the Conception that they decided to abandon her, after transferring the money and all her outfit to Gunner's Mate Hutton, who had gone aboard her, was the last to leave, and he was compelled to tie a rope around himself and jump overboard, the men on the Three Belles pulling him over to her. The little boat staggered along until Wednesday morning, when a storm of unusual violence fell on them off Cape Antonio.

Unable to make any progress and expecting almost momentarily to founder, they lay there all day. Late in the afternoon as they bumped helplessly about in the sea, a body of Spanish riflemen on shore opened fire. The only arms on the two prize vessels were the weapons of the marines, four rifles and nine revolvers, so no attempt was made to return the fire. Just before midnight 15 of the Spanish riflemen pushed off in a small boat toward the Three Belles and drew as close as 300 or 400 yards, pouring a vicious fire at the schooner's men. The bullets whistled all around, rattling the rigging, and some going clear through the schooner and sloop. One bullet passed through the cabin within two feet of Lieutenant Mount. There was a little negro at the wheel of the Three Belles, but in spite of the flying rifle balls he never deserted his post, remarking to Lieutenant Mount: "Guess I might as well die now as any other time." In fact all the negroes showed spirit and sided with the Americans. Fortunately for the storm-bound men, night drove the Spaniards back to the shore, and early the next morning the wind changed and carried the two prizes on.

Taking chances on their course being the right one, they sailed on, when, as a final blow, their water gave out. Off Rebecca shoal, the sight of a strange schooner lying on an American flag restored their lost courage. She was the R. M. Hopkins, from Baltimore for New Orleans, with coal, and had been delayed by head winds. She gave the prize crew a barrel of water, some tobacco and a chart, and set them straight on their course. Wary and weary, the men drew into Key West harbor after the worst fortnight any of the crews had ever experienced.

RED CROSS LABORS.

REPORT ON WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AT SANTIAGO.

Nurses Did Their First Work in a Hospital Filled With Sick and Wounded Cubans—Provisions Sent to Guantanamo, Lots of Things to Be Done.

The following letter was received recently by the chairman of the executive committee of the American National Red Cross from Treasurer C. H. H. Cottrell at Port Antonio, Jamaica:

"My Dear Sir—I noted in your message to Miss Burton that you are anxious to hear from us, and as I know Miss Burton has all of her time from early morning to late night so fully occupied as not to spare a moment from present duties I will endeavor to give you a brief sketch of what has been done since we left Key West on June 20. The good ship Texas lay in tropical waters so long that her bottom became a coral reef, and when she finally got under way she was only able to make seven or eight miles an hour, and we used up five days in making an 800 mile journey.

"On our arrival off the bay of Santiago de Cuba, Miss Burton reported to Admiral Sampson, who advised us to proceed to Guantanamo bay, 30 miles farther east, to await developments, which we did, arriving there on the evening of June 25. At Guantanamo we found a good hatched harbor where our ship could lie still and give us a much needed night's rest, which we all enjoyed. There was a camp of 700 or 800 marines at this point also a camp of insurgents. That evening several naval officers came aboard to pay their respects to Miss Burton and were very cordial, as indeed the naval men are at all times. By invitation of Commander Dunlap all hands visited the hospital ship Solace the next morning and were greatly pleased with the neat and the attention paid them by the officers and medical staff.

"As there seemed to be nothing we could do at Guantanamo it was decided

to have better return to Siboney, where the largest number of troops were, and offer our services to the hospitals. This was done on Sunday, June 26. All the army officers received our advances politely, but rather stiffly, at first declining any aid, but eventually confessing that they had nothing but army rations of hog meat, hard tack and coffee with which to feed their sick and that they would accept a few things to help them out until their own supplies arrived. But they declined all offers of nurses and doctors.

"Refused by our own people, we next called on General Garcia of the Cuban army and were most cordially received, his implicit men being only too glad to accept all we had to offer. So the next morning our four Red Cross nurses and Sister Letitia went over to the Cuban hospital, which was as repulsive and forbidding a place as can be imagined, and began to work. The house and patients were astounded and transformed with such a baptism of soap and water as never was heard of before in this benighted region, and by afternoon that little hospital was as clean as spot in the town.

"That little bit of practical work spread through, rank and file like the proverbial wildfire, and before nightfall our poor boys in blue, who had been lying on the floors, many of them without even a blanket, were asking each other and their slovenly male nurses how it was that the Red Cross came down here and gave them the go by and put the Cubans on beds with soft pillows and blankets and clean sheets. Of course such vigorous kicking and the terrible contrast between the Cuban and our army hospitals could have but one result, and the army surgeons are now willing and eager to have us on any terms we may suggest and are constantly asking for more than we are prepared to give. We have opened a Red Cross hospital here and have 24 beds, which is the capacity of the hospital.

"Commander McCalla of Guantanamo sent us word the other day that there were a number of poor Cubans at his camp who were in need of help and asked us to bring him 5,000 rations. We stocked up there the same day and issued 7,500 pounds of substantial food to those people and returned to Siboney. We have received another requisition from the same officer for 25,000 rations, and yesterday we returned to Guantanamo prepared to deliver 50,000, but Commander McCalla said that he had no place to store so large an amount, and he therefore requested us

to leave only 10,000 rations, which we did.

"There has been hard fighting in front of Santiago de Cuba for several days past and a large number of wounded men have come into Siboney, probably 400 or 500. The United States authorities were entirely unprepared to handle them, and the Red Cross has proved perfect godsend, and as you will have seen by the telegrams that have been sent you are now in full accord with the military surgeons—at this end.

"Kenna and Egan went to the front last Saturday and found a deplorable condition of suffering there. The next day Miss Burton, Dr. Hubbard, Dr. and Mrs. Gardner and McDowell joined them, riding in an ambulance while General Shafter sent for them. They took along two six horse wagon loads of supplies, and Sunday night Hubbard returned to the ship and got as much more. Our people began work, and the men they arrived on the field, and the will remain there as long as there is need for them. Lesser and the others have been doing fine work here in the army hospitals, though they have had to work day and night under most reverse conditions. Sunday night, when they were coming to the ship for rest they were asked to board the Harvard and attend a lot of Spaniards who were on the fleet when it was annihilated and they spent the entire night there returning to the ship in an exhausted condition. After four hours' rest they all returned to shore again.

"We have run over to Port Antonio, Jamaica, for ice and some other things that we need, and return to Siboney tonight. Everything down here has come our way, and the only regret we have is that our force is not larger and that we have not certain things in our camp which would be useful just now. All our patients have rallied, and we are some moral and cheerful, but the remainder of the cargo is all right, so far as we know. We hope that the end of the war is near at hand and that we shall be able to unload this ship within a few days."—New York Sun.

SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

What It Has Cost the United States to Take the City.

The United States have appropriated on account of the war \$202,000,000 and the actual expenditures thus far aggregate \$123,000,000. Most of this has been spent in the operations resulting in the surrender of Santiago. Other noteworthy expenditures are coal and ammunition used by Dewey, by the blockading squadron and by Sampson's fleet, the bombardment of San Juan.

In detail the war has cost, as near as can be stated in round figures gathered from official sources in Washington, as follows:

ARMED AND WOUNDED IN BATTLE.	
Total officers, privates and marines killed	15
Total officers, privates and marines wounded	1,500
Total reported missing	1,500
HOW THE MONEY HAS BEEN SPENT.	
Transportation, mobilizing soldiers and for troops	\$17,000,000
Subsistence of army 20 days	4,000,000
Rebel expedition for Cuba	1,000,000
Additional to increase naval strength	20,000,000
Expenditures for ammunition	5,000,000
Expenditures for ordnance and arms	1,500,000
Commissary supplies for mobilized army	10,000,000
Tents, clothing and camp equipment	2,000,000
Shoes and blankets	4,000,000
Cost for warships	4,000,000
Pay for officers and men, navy	17,000,000
Pay for officers and men, army	3,000,000
Strengthening seacoast defenses	5,000,000
Expenditures for telegraph and cable	1,500,000
Increased cable and telegraph tolls	2,500,000
Increased force clerks, special agents, expenses and salaries	1,000,000
Increased transport service and carrying	600,000
Amputation of limbs	600,000
Amputation of limbs	4,000,000
Miscellaneous expenses preparing	5,000,000
For war	25,000,000
Total appropriations for war	\$202,000,000
Total actual expenditures	\$123,000,000

—New York World.

A Spanish Prisoner. High over his head the starry flag is floating. On his breast he wears the golden shield. Our prison bars securely close around him. "Hail, Alago, friend, the name we have craved."

But never once he seems to hear the cheering. That glory story of a victory was. And across no whit that we are all rejoicing. When news is brought us of a brave deed done.

No sits apart and sings with sweetest cadence. The songs learned long ago in many a school. We cannot chide him, for we have the right. Our gold enemy from the Spanish main. —Boston Transcript.

10 Days Inventory Sale.

For the next ten days previous to our semi-annual inventory sale, we shall offer the best bargains ever seen in the clothing trade of Lowell.

Suits commonly sold at \$8, \$10 and \$12, marked down to \$5, \$6 and \$8.

Underwear and Furnishings in like proportion.

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.

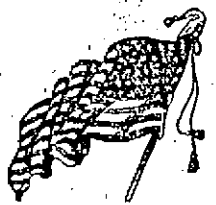
31 to 39 Merrimack Street.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press.
\$3.00 Per Year. 25c. Per Month.

ANY TWO

The Sun has a larger circulation than any two papers published in Lowell. It is the best and cheapest advertising medium in the city. The real cost of advertising is not the price per inch, but the price per inch per thousand papers.

See The Point?



General Shafter is to be the governor of our first colony—Santiago de Cuba, Next.

Watson's fleet for the attack upon the Spanish peninsula will be the grandest yet sent out by the United States. It will compel Spain's surrender.

People who talk against imperialism should remember that the republican party cannot redeem all Mark Hanna's promises of appointment without the acquisition of several large colonies.

Acting Rear Admiral Sampson has been advanced from the rank of captain to that of commodore, not for anything he has done, but because he was appointed to his present position over the heads of more deserving men.

There is an attempt to make the dead pay a portion of the war revenue tax. The undertakers, speaking for their silent patrons, say they will not pay, but the doctors, according to all reports, would "see them in" before they would pay.

It is worthy of note that the republicans of Lowell are largely divided upon the question of renominating Congressman Knox. Some of the leading politicians of the party are opposed to Knox on account of ignoring Mr. Marble as candidate for the postoffice. Mr. Holt of Lawrence is the favorite with many, not only on account of Knox's unpopularity, but also from the fact that there is a general feeling against a third term. Better men than Mr. Knox closed their services in this district with one term. These elements of opposition would be unimportant if there was but one candidate in the field, but with Holt on the republican side, Flynn and Bruce on the other, they become important factors in the contest.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

We have heard much concerning the proposed Anglo-American alliance, and without proper investigation, most people are ready to give their approval at once without knowing even the character, scope or object of the alliance. Henry Norman, the well known correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle, says: "There is now a new America, a nation that is to take its place as a warlike power among the greatest nations of the earth, ready to hold her own with each and all, to battle for her rights. To do this, necessarily implies an alliance offensive and defensive with some great power. England, now so friendly, is at once suggested as the only nation with which such a union has been favored, for we are told, she is the mother-country. Yes, indeed, the mother, and such a mother. Fortunate was it that the daughter had strength enough to cast off the shackles imposed by this heartless mother. The aspect of such a mother appealing now for friendship of a filial kind is ludicrous. There are obstacles in the way, however, which while not insuperable, will nevertheless prevent such an alliance from being honestly carried out."

Commenting upon Mr. Norman's article, the editor of the Haverhill Gazette makes one of the most sensible statements upon the question that we have yet seen. He says:

"The great obstacle in the path of that growth of good-will and mutual understanding between Great Britain and the United States, so much desired by Mr. Norman, may be expressed by reference to Ireland. An occasional flash of the pen may be given by pugmishers, free traders and ministers who are in sympathy with the aspirations of the 'Dumb' population as to the possibil-

ty of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States, but it is only a flash that makes more evident the dense blackness of the surroundings after it has died out. Ireland is literally the dead weight which hangs upon the straining that would unite two nations and while it drags, and the wall of distrust comes from the Emerald Isle, there can be no lasting friendship maintained, so that the preliminary step in this grand dream of unity must begin in Ireland. And as it is reflected by thousands of rejoicing people, there will come an era of peace and mutual good-will so long wished for, but ever to be defeated until Ireland and her wrongs are righted."

"It matters not what a party temporarily in power may under a transient public excitement do to unite by an alliance England with the United States. It will be futile to enforce it. Everyone who considers the enormous influence and hating quality of the average Irishman and woman, will fully understand this, and at the same time recognize the sympathy and quick response to come from a grateful act on the part of England. The people of class and individual state of the average Englishman will tend to prevent a unity even under ordinary circumstances with the people of America. It would, therefore, be a great though perhaps a very natural mistake, for a party in this country at the present time, to propose and actually attempt to carry into practice an alliance between Great Britain and the United States. To leave up are we as a people with every nation in Europe by ties of daily association. Ireland, while a portion of the country being socially and politically under the sway of citizens of races hostile in every way to the people of Great Britain, would veto such an alliance. This sentiment, may, however, cause the attention of today to ponder the defects of administration in Ireland and for that matter in Scotland and Wales, which in religion and politics divide the people and by a universal application of the rule of justice help to remove the prejudices created by the governing class of England during the past seven hundred years. Not an easy task, surely, but an essential one at the present stage of human history."

The textile council of Fall River has inaugurated a crusade against overtime in the mills. It is alleged that the mills of that city have been accustomed to work women and minors overtime, and the state inspectors have been notified to that effect. It is presumed that if Miss Hiley has an opportunity, she will put a stop to this abuse.

COMMUNICATION.

ON THE PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF THE DONOVANS AND MR. O'CONNELL.

The following letter has been overlooked for a few days:

To the Editor of the Lowell Sun: Dear Sir:—In last Thursday's Sun there is an item stating that Governor Wolcott refuses to pardon or even grant a hearing on the petition of the Donovans and Mr. D. O'Connell because he does not consider the reasons sufficient. I will assume that your report is correct and then ask why don't the governor say what he thinks are sufficient reasons for a hearing. Why don't he tell the public what are the reasons assigned by my brother-in-law, D. O'Connell, Mr. Editor, will you send your reporter to the governor and ask him to allow your reporter to see Mr. O'Connell's letters to him dated June 11, June 26 or 28, and see reasons assigned and ask the governor if he thinks any of them sufficient and if not, why not? Let the reporter ask him to show the statement of the case and the answer of the objectors which Mr. O'Connell sent him with his last letter. Ask him why he doubts the counsel and the influential signers of those petitions by refusing even a hearing, when the papers were in his hands, setting forth the following reasons for a hearing and pardon:

1.—That Mr. O'Connell has suffered and is suffering from rheumatism and insanity by reason of his imprisonment.

2.—That not expecting an adverse decision he had to resign his office and thus lost all his business and that no money could be collected, and that his affairs and family were suffering in consequence.

3.—That he is absolutely innocent and will prove it beyond the shadow of a doubt at a hearing, and annexes a copy of James C. Donovan's affidavit completely exonerating him. James C. Donovan has never testified in the case. There are three reasons, Mr. Editor, assigned by Mr. O'Connell in addition to those assigned by the other defendants, and he requested to be present at any hearing before the governor himself or any committee, so that he might answer any and all questions and give any and all information desired. This was done with the knowledge of the Donovans when they were informed that the governor had decided the case before hearing it, by telling one of them, Mr. John, that he would not pardon any of them. His decision not to grant a hearing to Mr. O'Connell means that even though he should prove himself innocent, he would not pardon him. My brother was fully prepared to demonstrate his innocence beyond the shadow of a doubt at any hearing. Not five persons whose opinion is entitled to consideration, believe him guilty. All who know the circumstances know that he is not. The governor, when the papers he has got, Mr. Editor, although he has not got them all. The signers of the petition know as much about the seriousness of the crime as the governor. It is not a sin or vice any more than the innocent selling of milk just as it came from the cow, though it is a crime if it happens to be below the standard.

But when a prisoner beyond question suffers in one day more than it was contemplated that he would suffer in full time and in addition to that, offers to prove his absolute innocence, the seriousness of the charge becomes of no consequence except to demand an immediate hearing on his petition for a pardon. The signers and the public would like to know the real reasons why it was not given, although I have no doubt if my brother would accept a hearing now, although I don't know.

—FRANK O'CONNELL,
63 Coburn street,
Lowell, July 9, 1898.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Beware of cheap imitations. The name is on the wrapper. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price 25 cents per bottle. Six for \$1.50. Dr. Williams' Medical Institute, Schenectady, N.Y.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

KEEP THEM STRAIGHT.

The People Should Compel Representatives to Be Their Duty.

In this free and glorious country we doctors are only humble citizens. I say humble because we citizens are under the complete domination of the men whom we elect to office. We have no right to vote on measures; we can only vote for men, and we ought to know by this time how inefficient men are. If we had the initiative and referendum, as they have in Switzerland, the object truly after the men now in office, but citizens themselves could determine public questions. As we have not yet progressed as far as Switzerland in the rights of citizenship, all we can do is to look sharply after the men now in office. This we neglect too much. We depend too implicitly upon the patriotic motives of these men, but the corporations, trusts, etc., are wiser than we. They can size up these "patriotic motives" to a nicety and too often succeed in substituting other motives—motives of gain. But most of their work is not done as directly as this. They or their representatives are always on hand, offering politeness, flattery, entertainment in different ways, offering personal favors in various ways, facts colored up to suit their purposes, etc. But we "humble citizens" trustingly send our representatives to Washington to attend to our business there, while we attend to our business at home. The corporations and trusts feel the importance of looking carefully, systematically and persistently after the men elected. This is the way that they have got the lunatics held that they now have, and it is the way they hold it. It is important that we begin some work of this kind.

I wish to say here that I do not wish to imply that all public men are venal. There are various artful ways of influencing them of which the professional lobbyist makes a special study. Direct bribery is done in comparatively few instances. This is the old and crude form of influencing legislation, but still practiced, however—such, for example, in the waterworks bill recently before the Philadelphia council. "The refusal but no less successful and harmful methods of influencing legislation are those referred to above, in addition to promises for aid in re-election, political advancement, etc. In this way the hopes of the "tool" are played upon with telling effect. If this doesn't work, he is threatened with political annihilation. Quite an effective way is to engage the congressman whose vote and influence are desired for or against certain measures as a special attorney for the interest to be served, with a salubrious salary. If he accepts the engagement, he can be counted for the private interest and against the people. If the congressman can be caught in a tight place financially, he frequently becomes an easy victim. Then there are many other ways, as helping to secure appointments for friends, social attention showered upon the congressman's family, appointment of a son to a good position in the corporation to be served, etc. This is only a faint glimpse upon the inside. But there is an outside. We are on the outside, and pressure brought to bear from the outside is not entirely disregarded. If we say publicly to our representatives just what we want and that if they will not work for the measures we favor we will vote for men who will, they will then usually give the matter careful consideration at least.—Medical World.

Evading the Tax.

The corporations are escaping, as usual, paying their fair share of the burden arising from war. An attempt was made to force them to do what is right, and it was supposed, for instance, that the telegraph companies were going to pay revenue stamps, but such is not the case. When you go down to send a telegram, a stamp is put on your telegram and the amount is taken out of the sender, thus enabling the corporation to escape. If everybody would unite and refuse to stand the expense of that stamp, it would not be a very great while before the company would be glad to pay for the stamp in order to get business. Banks are escaping in the same way, but no one feels very much grieved or surprised, because as a general thing, bankers never do anything toward sustaining government anyhow. It is not their nature. They are like a lot of robbers and highwaymen, always have been and always will be. They look upon the people as their legal prey, and they believe they have a perfect right to rob overboard and decline to pay anything in return. The revenue stamps you buy are not fixed by the bank in any way, stamp or form, you have to pay every time a stamp is put on your notes, checks or drafts. It is the old story: "Unto him who hath shall be given; unto him who hath not shall be taken away." But this sort of thing shall some day come to an end.—Denver Road.

He Is a Populist.

The governor of Nebraska is a Dandy—spoiled with a big D. In a contest with the railroads he opposed the railroads and stood by the people. The supreme court issued a mandamus directing him to do certain things. He refused to obey the mandate, and the court threatened to send him to jail for contempt. He did not care for a cent, declaring that if sent to jail he would immediately pardon himself. He has not yet been sent to jail.—Norton's Monthly.

Good Done by Populism.

Populism has proved a beneficial factor in bringing prosperity to the people of Nebraska and Kansas. Every legitimate business and avocation have felt its recuperative power. What Populism has done for those states it will do for Texas sooner or later.—H. B. Allen, Texas.

AS TO THE CROPS

Much Improvement Is Noted Hereabouts

ALTHOUGH RAIN IS GREATLY NEEDED.

Good Apple Crop in Middlesex County.

Boston, July 19.—The crops are much improved in Rhode Island, Connecticut and eastern Massachusetts, though more rain is needed. The drought continues in the northern states, though apple crops are not very seriously injured. Frosts on the 11th and 13th did considerable damage to potatoes, corn, beans and vines in the lowlands, save as to hay, of which there is a large crop everywhere. Grain in Androsburgh is rusting badly, while at Washington and Penobscot the condition is most promising at present. Potatoes are good in Washington and Androsburgh, in Kennebunk, Somerset and Waldo, on the other hand, drought and beetles are affecting the plants materially. All crops are growing wonderfully in Knox. New Hampshire—Belknap potatoes are poor because of the drought, but grain is generally better. Drought is injuring Carrot crops generally. Rain is needed for Cheshire potatoes, corn and pastures, and apples are falling. Showers have improved Merrimack crops, but apples will be short. In Rockingham hood crops need rain; pastures still good; hay now finished. Corn, potatoes and small fruit are suffering in Stratford and Sullivan.

Vermont—From all counties come reports of the desire for rain, the want of which is beginning to be felt, though the crops are in fair condition. Potatoes are rusting badly in some sections of Addison, and corn is below the average. Dry weather is rolling corn and damaging potatoes in Bennington. In Grand Isle apples will be less than half a crop. An unusually large crop of hay has been had secured in Rutland. Windsor will have a large crop of fine quality hay.

Connecticut—Corn is doing finely in Fairfield and Tolland and poorly in New Haven. Apples will not be abundant, while the reverse condition is true as to the apples of the north. Small fruits and vegetables will be abundant in Fairfield. In New London a second crop of clover is starting well.

Massachusetts—Franklin and Middlesex report the only indications of a good yield of apples, and in all counties potatoes are thriving and other crops in a state to furnish little ground of complaint save cranberries in Plymouth, where the dry spell has been injurious. Hay is as plentiful as in the adjoining states. Hampden will have a plenty of berries.

Rhode Island—Rain gave new vigor to the crops, which are looking well throughout the state. In Kent oats are light and apples falling.

SUFFERERS FROM FIRE.

Skowhegan, Me., July 18.—Fire caused the destruction of Joseph Libbey's store, Libbey & Gardner's harness shop, and Seth S. Wing's shop and dwelling at Wellington. Mr. Libbey's loss was \$1000, with \$2200 insurance; others carried no insurance.

TRIPLE MURDER IN TEXAS.

Houston, July 19.—At Cypress, Peter Burton, a negro, murdered Henry Myers, a white farmer, his wife and infant. The negro escaped.

MONTHLY BULLETIN.

The death rate for the month of June was 18.93; the total number of deaths being 135. The places of death was as follows: Ward one, 3; ward two, 11; ward three, 13; ward four, 8; ward five, 20; ward six, 13; ward seven, 20; ward eight, 5; ward nine, 11; atmosphere, 12; Lowell hospital, 11; Lowell General hospital, 2; St. John's hospital, 7; still births, 6.

The contagious diseases reported were: Diphtheria, 3; scarlet, 6; scarlet fever, 26; measles, 10; typhoid fever, 5.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

Don't Take Your Child and Nurse Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be ready, full of life, nerve and vigor. Write for the wonderful work, that makes weak men strong, will druggists, Sear, R. Curran & Bro., 100 Bowler, New York, or by mail, 100 Bowler, New York.

Starting Monthly Co. Chicago or New York

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

OLD MEN FOR COUNSEL.

Young men for war, and Dr. S. G. Smith's Council for children. Strengthens the stomach, regulates the bowels, cures colic, soothes the pains, awakens sleep to child and mother. 25 cents, all druggists, or 35¢ Central Street.

DO WALKER'S

If You Are Short

And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.

DONOVAN & MANSUR

Room 1, Swan Building, 28 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his \$25 suit for \$15, his \$30 suit for \$20, his \$35 suit for \$25, his \$40 suit for \$30, his \$45 suit for \$35, his \$50 suit for \$40, his \$55 suit for \$45, his \$60 suit for \$50, his \$65 suit for \$55, his \$70 suit for \$60, his \$75 suit for \$65, his \$80 suit for \$70, his \$85 suit for \$75, his \$90 suit for \$80, his \$95 suit for \$85, his \$100 suit for \$90.

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DON'T PUT THAT ON ME

low is the monopolist at the war tax; we are not saying a word but, bearing our share and our goods are not increased in price or decreased in quality under the new conditions. Five bottles of Castor oil, or four bottles Sweet Wine, \$1.00, and an invitation to "come again."

JOHN M. PEVRY,
65-67 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 352-3.

Glen Forest

LAWRENCE.

ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 18

THE N. Y. COMEDY CO.

Presenting the Greatest of all Comedy Farces,

AN

UP TOWN

FLAT.

AND AN

Ohio of High Class Specialties.

25 Minutes of Solid Laughter

MERRIMACK VALLEY ROUTE

Lowell to Old Ocean.

On and after June 2, electric cars leave Lowell for Haverhill, daily at 7 and 7.30 a. m. to connect with

Steamer Merrimack

FOR

SALISBURY BEACH.

And (2 p. m. daily, except Mondays.) Continuous round trip tickets, good for the afternoon only. See N. Y. Guide, Agent, Haverhill, Mass.

Special rates to parties of 6 or more.

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THE PLAN OF CONTROL

For the Government of Santiago de Cuba.

Rights of Citizens Preserved—Military Administration to be of a Nominal Character—Issued by Pres. McKinley.

Washington, July 10.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, has been issued by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a president of the United States. The paper is not only an authorization and instruction of General Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intention of the government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in Cuba, and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property. The full text of the document is as follows:

To the Secretary of War: Sir—The capture of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation. The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory in the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

Though the powers of the military occupation are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of persons and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new condition of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent; and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

While the rule or conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new and supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers, the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenue thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military

necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional desecration of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science, or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity. Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as heretofore indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but, unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their towns, towns or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not favor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and the payment of the expenses of the army. Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible, receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral powers, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

(Signed) William McKinley.
By order of the secretary of war,
H. C. Corbin,
Adjutant General.

BICYCLE NEWS.

What will happen to Michael in his next race is the question of the hour. There can be no doubt of the fact that his rear tire was punctured Saturday in his race with Linton, as thousands of the spectators saw him riding on the rim before he changed wheels. After the race the wheel was brought to the press box and the puncture located by wetting the tire. The hole appeared to have been made by a pin or small tack.

It is a peculiar fact that Michael and Linton have met five times, once in America, and each time one or the other has had an accident. Michael still has a fighting chance, as he is to ride two more races against Linton, according to his contracts with the American Cycling association.

The latest story, sent out from Eddie Bald's home, Buffalo, is that Michael and Linton are to meet next season in the third game. Michael is to ride the horses and Bald to attend to the horses. Bald bought a nameless two-year-old the other day, and his trainer, Pat McDonald, with whom he has just split, by the way, at once named the horse Linton. Whether this is the cause of the difference between the two men is not stated.

George F. Bunker, the Pittsburg professional, sailed for Europe Saturday, accompanied by Horatio, the middle distance rider, the Juba brothers, pacemakers, and C. W. Miller, the long distance American. Bunker rated only second to Zimmerman in Europe in '91, '92 and '93.

The Pennsylvania politicians in the I. A. W. are talking of putting George D. Gideon forward again this fall for the presidency.

The new cycle path from the Mt. Pleasant House, White Mountains, to Crawford Notch, has been completed. It has been under construction since the frost left the ground, which is late among the mountains.

A NUISANCE.

It is stated that residents of wards five and nine are getting up a petition to the board of health asking that steps be taken to abate the nuisance that annoys residents of Fayette street and comes from the mills that are located on the banks of the Concord.

BIKE RACE

TO BE HELD THURSDAY NIGHT ON THE BOULEVARD.

One of the most exciting free-for-all bike races of the season will be run Thursday night on the boulevard between George Maguire and Philip Carroll, two riders of Broadway repute. It will be a five mile contest and a purse of \$5 and a position as superior for the Shamrock B. C. goes to the winner.

It is said that the veteran firemen known as the Vixen Vets are seeking a consolidation with the General Butler Veterans for the meet at Portland in August.

MILLS SHUT DOWN

Dover and Laconia Operatives Sent Out.

WORK RESUMED IN THE PACIFIC MILLS.

Operatives Return to Aldrich Mills.

Dover, N. H., July 10.—Notices have been posted at the cotton mills of the Cocheco Manufacturing company notifying the employees that the plant will be shut down next Saturday and remain closed until August. The mills make print cloth.

MILLS TO CLOSE

Laconia, N. H., July 10.—The hosiery mills of the Pittman manufacturing company shut down today. Operations are to be resumed July 25.

WORK COMMENCED.

Lawrence, July 10.—The plant and worsted department of the Pacific mills resumed operations this morning after a shutdown of two weeks. The cotton department will start work next Monday. About 2500 hands want to work today.

ALDRICH MILLS.

Milbury, Mass., July 10.—The Aldrich mill started up today after a shutdown of two weeks. There has been no improvement in business but the mill will not close down again for some time. About 100 hands are employed.

The Portsmouth knit goods mills resumed work after a shutdown of several months. Several hundred hands are employed.

ZOLA'S SENTENCE

One Year in Prison and 3000 Francs Fine.

SAME SENTENCE PASSED ON M. PERREUX.

The Defendants Left the Court.

Versailles, July 10.—The second trial of M. Emile Zola and M. Perreux, publisher of the *Aurore*, on the charge of libel brought against them by the officers of the *Katchenay* court martial, was commenced here today in the assize court. The proceedings opened on May 23, but were adjourned the same day, as M. Laborie, counsel for the accused, immediately questioned the competency of the court on the ground that the alleged offence was committed in Paris and that therefore only a Parisian jury could try the case. The court then upheld the competency of the court and M. Laborie appealed to the court of revision resulting in the trial being adjourned pending the hearing of the appeal. The appeal was rejected on June 16.

When the proceedings opened today M. Laborie raised several objections to the trial proceedings, which the court overruled. The public prosecutor charged M. Zola with slandering the trial, to which his counsel replied: "We will not shut our eyes to the fact that we are allowed to bring our proofs."

This statement led to a great uproar in court and cries of "Down with Zola," "Down with the Jews," "Out of France with them."

After the court had refused to suspend the trial, the defendants appealed against the over-ruling and M. Laborie announced that he would allow judgment by default and he and the defendants left the court.

The trial then proceeded and resulted in M. Zola and M. Perreux being each sentenced to a year's imprisonment, to three thousand francs fine and to pay the costs of the suit.

When a young woman starts out in married life with a modest home containing just the bare necessities, she pictures herself in the future the mistress of a stately mansion, containing the comforts and luxuries of life. In that dreamland of the future there will be rich carpets on the floors, fine paintings on the walls, a magnificent sideboard laden with silver and dainty tableware in the dining room, musical instruments, books and all that the heart of a sybarite could yearn for, and a baby.

To either man or woman, all the comforts and all the luxuries of life and all the wealth in the world soon become a bore and a weariness, unless there is a baby for whom they can both contrive and plan work. A woman who, through ignorance or neglect, suffers from weakness and disordered digestion and important organs, is concerned in wifehood and motherhood, blights all these hopes. Either she will be childless, or will lose her own life in the struggle of maternity, or her babies will be born puny, sickly and feeble, and unable to withstand the ordinary ailments of childhood.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription surely and completely cures all these delicate complaints. It is the discovery of one of the most eminent living specialists in women's diseases, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the *Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute*, at Buffalo, N. Y. The "Favorite Prescription" acts directly upon the sensitive organs concerned. It imparts to it health, strength, vigor, virility and elasticity. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. It restores maternity of its perils and insures a healthy, robust child.

Free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Send at one-cent stamps to cover mailing only for paper-bound copy. Cloth-bound 30 cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THEY PROTEST

Spanish Garrison Blew Up Magazines.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A Key West despatch says: "In protest against the act of capitulation signed by Toral at Santiago, the Spanish light keepers at Cape May and Cape Lucero, Cuba, both within the district agreed to be surrendered, have burned their lighthouses."

"The Spanish garrison at Guantanamo City is reported to have spiked its cannon and blown up its magazines."

PEACE TERMS ARE REMOTE

Spain Does Not Seem to Realize Her Position—Pride Restrains Her From Making Overtures.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The possibilities of peace are as remote as ever. No move in that direction has been made by any foreign officials here and despite the pitiful condition of Spain, her pride appears to restrain her from making any direct overtures. A cabinet official, in speaking of the situation today, said that it was amazing that Spain seemed to lack all comprehension of her deplorable condition. Her best fleets have been wiped out, her hold on the Philippines is practically at an end and now she has approved General Toral's surrender of 5,000 square miles of Cuban soil. And yet, he said, Spain seems to make no account of her misfortune and to adopt no means to limit the extent of her defeat and losses. Under such circumstances he said, the only thing left for this country to do is to press on until Spain reaches some comprehension of her impotence. It is with this end in view that active steps are being taken for further aggressive campaign.

SPANISH FLAG CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The first Spanish battle flag captured by the American army reached the war department today. It was captured by Company B. U. S. Infantry, regulars. This company is part of the First Brigade, Second Division Fifth Army Corps. The flag was captured at Jurucita, June 23.

SUPPLIES FOR SANTIAGO.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The provision ship *Gacier* (formerly the *Port Chalmers*) which has been sitting out for some weeks at the navy yard at Brooklyn, is now ready and will sail tomorrow or Wednesday for Santiago. She will carry a very large quantity of meat, provisions, and vegetables, besides a lot of general supplies much needed on the warships.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HAVANA POSTPONED TILL AUTUMN.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The war board conference lasted less than one hour and on leaving the White House, Secretary Long said that only matters of detail were under discussion. No news of importance had been received from any source.

Secretary Day also had a conference with the president. He said that nothing bearing upon the question of peace had been received from Spain either directly or indirectly. As it is understood to be the policy of the president to postpone the Havana campaign until next autumn the belief exists in high official circles that the Spaniards will put off the inevitable until their last stronghold in Cuba is lost before making an effort looking to cessation of hostilities.

COAST OF SPAIN TO BE ATTACKED

Orders Given for Watson's Squadron to Sail by the End of This Week.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The plans for sending Commodore Watson's eastern squadron to Spain have reached a point where naval officials are considering the exact day of departure, and it is said that positive orders have been given that preparations must be brought to a close at once with a view to having everything in readiness by the end of the week. Two of the collars which are to accompany the expedition are at Norfolk for the purpose of having light batteries placed on them. The officer in charge of the work estimated that it would take two weeks more to get these batteries together and have them mounted. This meant delay, and an order has been given that the work be completed this week or else that the collars go without their light batteries. The same view is taken as to the conditions of the ships. The fleet officers would like to have the ships' bottoms scraped and considerable overhauling done. But this means delay and the disposition here is to have the cleaning and repairing done as well as possible by the men on the ships, so that everything will be in readiness by the end of the week or soon thereafter.

MAY CLEAR ALL THE VESSELS THAT ARE LADEN WITH SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following telegram has been sent to the principal American collectors along the Atlantic coast: "You may clear American or neutral vessels with supplies and provisions for Santiago de Cuba." The despatch was sent by the treasury department.

OPEN LETTERS FROM

Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.

JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Plinkham: "I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Plinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good, I am now sound and well."

Mrs. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Plinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Plinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter: "How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was also very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctors and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Plinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

LAKOTA WON.

London, July 10.—At the first day's racing of the Lancelotti summer meeting today, the Lord-Lord-Bessod, stables chestnut filly Lakota, won the Wigton two-year-old selling plate of 100 sovereigns. Mr. Hubbard's Kastlehorse second and Mr. Cartwright's Liserry third. Eleven horses ran over the five furlong course.

STILL MISSING.

Michael Hennessey who disappeared from his home in North Bitterick two weeks ago has not been heard from since and it is believed that he is still in the navy as he has seen service before.

GUARDING FRONTIER.

Tungler, July 10.—The Sultan of Koro, in the vicinity of Ganta and Manta in order to guard the frontier and preserve neutrality.

DRUGGISTS SENTENCED.

Westerly, R. I., July 10.—In the third judicial court today 15 druggists and keepers of kitchen barrooms were found guilty of the illegal sale of liquor and fined \$20 and costs and given ten days in the county jail. One was given the same fine and sentenced for keeping it on sale.

"These cases grew out of a crusade against liquor sellers, which was begun recently."

Everybody Says So.

Casper's Candy Coughs, the most wonderful discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, clearing the entire system, dispelling colds, cures hoarseness, croup, halitum, constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. Candy, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

ON PORTO RICO

An Attack Will Soon be Made.

WASHINGTON, July 10. Gen. Miles left Gibney today on the Yale, with four batteries of artillery and a few seasoned troops. Two brigades now at Charleston are embarking today on transports to take them to Porto Rico. All the force at Tampa, 13,000 strong, embracing artillery will be put aboard ships as rapidly as transports can be gotten there and sent to reinforce our other troops. General Brooke leaves here this afternoon for Chickamauga to get his troops started. General Brooke will take the first and second divisions of his corps from Chickamauga to Porto Rico. It is expected that the whole expedition will be under way within the next four days. It has been decided to retain Gen. Shafter's brigade at Santiago for an indefinite period.

AMERICAN HOME FOR CERVERA

A Present in Recognition of His Humane Treatment of Hobson and His Crew.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 10.—A movement was started here today to present Admiral Cervera a home on Tampa bay in recognition of his humane and chivalrous treatment of Hobson and his crew, and a desire to save him from insult and possible death should he return to Spain.



My mother's headaches were of the sort that people call sick headache. They always were in some way the result of a disturbed stomach. She would have them sometimes more than once a week, and then she might go several weeks without having one. Generally an attack would only spoil one day, but sometimes she would be sick for two or three days. When she learned about Ripans Tablets, she found that they always relieved her decidedly, and her attacks are now much less frequent than they used to be. She continues to make use of the Tablets when occasion arises, but she says that now one or two will not produce the effect they did in the beginning. She keeps a supply of them in the house all the time, and I believe if she would take them according to directions, they would cure her entirely. You know her life is that of a farmer's wife. I suppose her experience is that of thousands of others who stay pretty closely at home and depend for food mainly upon those things which the farm produces. Under such conditions the stomach will get upset now and then unless precautions are taken to avoid it. Ripans Tablets are precautions.

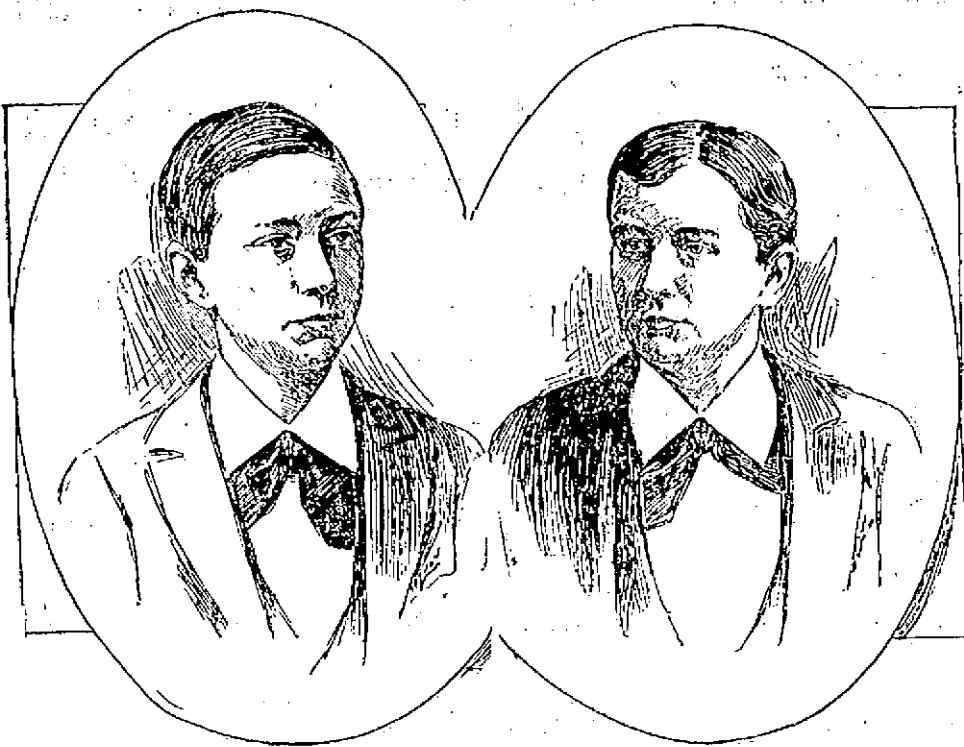
Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all the Bowel Complaints.
A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these Troubles is
Pain Killer
(FRANK DAVIS').
Used Internally and Externally.
Two Sizes, 25¢ and 50¢ bottles.

THINNED and UNTHINNED, AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE

SEE OUR SAILORS.

Head & Shaw, The Milliners,
169 Merrimack St.

THE ELDEST SONS OF GERMANY'S EMPEROR.



Crown Prince William and Prince Eitel-Friedrich.

Seventy Saw Kaiser's Sons Confirmed.

Thousands Cried "Hoch" When The Notable Ceremony Was Ended.

GERMAN KAISER FIXES THE NEW SOCIAL NUMMER.

An Incident Which Explains the Solidarity of the German Empire The Hohenzollern's Easy Living.

To be the son of a great man always is embarrassing, even when the great man is content to achieve greatness along conventional lines. How much more embarrassing must it be to be the son of a man whose greatness is as varied and monumental as that of Wilhelm, the Kaiser of United Germany? His two sons have a hard row to hoe. They cannot hope to rival their respected parent, in his many roles, for it is given to few people to be great in so many ways. They will have to get along as best they can, and the most that they can expect is to live in history as his sons.

Even in appearance the unfortunate princes are far behind their remarkable father. Is it conceivable, for instance, that either ever will be able to raise such a wonderful mustache as adorns the face of the Kaiser? It is such a pastiche as only an absolute Imperialist of a barber could have designed, and it shows that, should a revolution happily force him to seek another trade, he would open a shop as friseur and become a king of barbers by sheer merit. Wilhelm's mustache combines artistically the form of a blacking brush with the expression of feudal autocracy. Nobody could wear it with proper bearing except an Emperor or a waiter. The two princes do not look as if they could carry it off correctly, so it may be that the Wilhelm mustache will die out with him. And if so, what a loss to the world! However, that is speculation. At

present they are fairly book boys. When they ride out thousands of people take off their hats and shout "Hoch!" They mean it, too, when they shout. If they sit down and discuss the beauties of republicanism over their beer afterward that does not belong in the fairy book.

The two princes were confirmed a few days ago in Potsdam. The public was not admitted when the ceremony took place, but thousands of loyal Germans stood outside and waited patiently till the royal personages emerged from the church. Then the loyal folk cheered and the great people drove away. This is the kind of thing that cements the blocks in the bulwarks of the German Empire.

Of the two, Wilhelm is the Crown Prince. His brother is Prince Eitel-Friedrich. "Eitel" means "vain." But it is an exclusive name and not so inappropriate when one thinks of the prince's father. The confirmation was done with a great deal of pomp, although only seventy persons were invited to attend. That establishes a new standard, by the way, and four hundred will not now seem to be so exclusive a number. An Empire that contains only seventy persons who are eligible to witness such a ceremony either must be hard up for good society or extremely recherche in its standard.

The confirmation was in the church in which King Friedrich Wilhelm IV lies buried. Over his tomb there was spread a great red cloth, on which were two purple velvet seats for the two princes. Near them were purple chairs for the Imperial family, and be-

hind them were the seats for the seventy guests. After praying at the tomb of Emperor Friedrich III the princes were confirmed.

Then they left the church, and the faithful public was permitted to look at them. They are nice, well-behaved boys, and the public cheered with pleasure and went home full of enthusiasm, well content to pay taxes for the support of so satisfactory a family. Thus, the beautiful sentiment of loyalty to ruling houses makes everybody happy. The Hohenzollerns got a good living out of it, with easy hours, and the public has something to cheer about, at reasonable intervals.

Facts Worth Knowing.

"How came you to suspect the prisoner to be a man in woman's clothing?" inquired the magistrate. "I didn't suspect," answered the detective; "as soon as I saw her trying to lift her bonnet after she had met and passed another woman in the street, I simply knew she was a man."

The prettier the housemaid, the plumper the cook, the longer it takes the average workman to beautify the kitchen.

"No, I never take the newspaper home; I've a family of grown-up daughters, you know."

"Papers too full of crime, eh?"

"No, too full of bargain sales."

The minister was a great hand-shaker—shutting down like a vice. One day he shook a boy's hand, and, forgetting, gave it an awful squeeze, as he said:

"My little fellow, I hope you are pretty well to-day?"

With tears in his eyes, the boy answered:

"I was till you shook hands with me."

In the public schools of Switzerland head holidays have been established by law. Recognizing the well-known fact that the brain cannot work properly when the heat is excessive, the children are dismissed from their tasks whenever the thermometer goes above a certain point.

The German army has a swimming school for troops, where every one must learn to swim. The best swimmers are able to cross a stream of several hundred yards width, even when carrying their clothing, rifle and ammunition.

'AN INDIAN PIED PIPER WORKING HIS CHARMS.



Recapture OF THE Mongoose.

Retired Mariner's Tale of an Indian Pied Piper.

"Aboard a vessel in the East Indian trade," said the retired mariner, "quaker shipmates are often encountered. This does not refer to the quaint specimens of the two-legged genus, though some of these are as eccentric as can be found under the sun. The curious animals that find their way into a ship by some artful stratagem or other and make it their home for life are the things I mean."

"Now, I recollect when I was cook's mate of the Harkum taking in cargo, consisting chiefly of supplies for the Johanna-Jow-Judee Railroad—a sort of one-horse affair on the western coast of the Bay of Bengal, with a depot at Madras, the port we were bound to. Well, this ship just swarmed with big rats, mice, snakes and fat snuffers. They had increased rapidly during the voyage home from Calcutta, as the cargo consisted of rice, pignats, sugar and other edibles dear to rats."

"The skipper tried his best to get rid of these pests, but bless you, it wasn't a bit of good. He hired a professional ratcatcher, who made an A No. 1 bluff, but he did not decrease appreciably the number of rats. Next he experimented with burning sulphur, but the crafty devils just went ashore by some secret way, leaving only to themselves, and in spite of battered hats, when the sulphurous fumes had blown away, they boarded the ship again, hungrier than ever. And there they stayed until we reached Madras, feeding on the stores of the railroad company and enjoying the softest snap of their lives."

"One Sunday afternoon while we were lying at anchor in Madras Roads a Mahsoolah boat came alongside laden like Noah's ark with live stock of many descriptions. Ducks, chickens, monkeys, parrots, macaws, and other birds of gay plumage, a box of snakes, cages of monkeys and, what happened to be more to the purpose, a wire crate containing a couple of dozen active specimens of the mongoose, an animal that is death on rats, snakes and such small vermin."

"The chief mate gave the boss of the Rezzar boat leave to bring his wares aboard for exhibition with a view to sale or barter, and soon the queer collection was displayed to capital advantage on the main deck. The sailors hooked around the cages hugely interested in the free show, and began to trade for monkeys, parrots, snakes or whatever animals most struck their fancy. Soon a brisk business was being done. And so, it may be observed, were the sailors, also."

"Suddenly there was a great commotion on deck. One of the ship's boys, a mischievous young devil, while the owner of the show was engaged in persuading a hairy old sailor to invest in a monkey, opened the door of the mongoose crate and out they sneaked and made tracks down the open hatchways and disappeared among the boxes and bales of the cargo."

"The grief of the proprietor of the menagerie was heartrending. He was a tall, thin man, clad in a white turban and a crimson cummerbund. He ran aft to the poop deck and fell on his knees before the mate, beseeching the presence to have compassion on the most abject of his slaves and pay him 100 rupees for his valuable animals released by one of those sons of Bibles on the main deck."

"The mate only laughed and ordered the Hindoo off the ship. Whereat the native began to curse the chief mate with all the picturesque volubility the Tamil language affords. The chief mate ordered the whole outfit, men and animals, thrown over the side into the boat that brought them off."

"The mongoose army kept close; we saw none of them for several days, but saw one discharged the cargo we came across numbers of slain rats, each with the characteristic gash in the throat through which a mongoose had drained his life blood. So great was the terror inspired among the rats by these invaders that many of them in their blind terror jumped overboard and started for the shore, some two miles distant."

"By the time the ship was empty there were precious few rats left, every passage having made the most of his happy hunting grounds. Meanwhile the native proprietor haunted the hotel our captain stopped at, prostrating himself at his feet and beseeching him to pay the mongoose bill. The skipper, knowing nothing of the incident, disclaimed all responsibility. But, after investigating the matter and finding that the Harkum had been practically cleared of the vermin, he thought he would have a bit of fun with the native, so he told him to come aboard and catch his old mongoose if he wanted them."

"The wily native, after being assured that the chief mate, whom he called 'the devil's brother,' would not molest him, agreed to make the attempt. Accordingly, he came off next day with his wire crate, and, stationing it near the main hatchway with its door open, began to beat on a tom-tom and fustons the weirdest and most melancholy chant ever heard on the Harkum."

"After continuing the walking for about ten minutes the first mongoose made his appearance on deck, climbing up the stanchion from the 'ween deck. He appeared quite fascinated by the tune and sunk into his cage. Soon the others followed, until all were finally corralled."

"This proceeding was watched with amazement by all hands. The native would never tell the secret of his power over the mongoose, and none of the other boatmen who came aboard during the ship's stay at Madras would throw any light on the affair. The skipper was so pleased at the killing of the rats and the clever capture of the animals that he made the only rat-catch happy with a gift of five rupees."

WELL-KNOWN WOMEN.

Miss Lillian Smith, though not yet 21 years old, holds the post of government marine observer on a promontory of Cape Cod. Her duty is to watch the passing ships through a telescope and take notes of their flags and names. The information thus gained has to be telegraphed every half hour to the Chamber of Commerce in Boston. Miss Smith began her work as her father's assistant.

Miss Helen Gould was asked to join the Daughters of the Revolution, being eligible on her mother's side. She declined on the ground that she was already connected with a vast number of clubs and guilds. She said: "I must try to show my patriotism in some other way." One of her other ways has been distributing 50,000 copies of our national hymn, "America," among school children, each copy engraved with a picture of the author of the song, Dr. Samuel F. Smith.

Miss Clara J. Fisher is said to be the first woman ever chosen to act as an arbitrator in a labor dispute in this country by a regularly constituted state board of arbitration. Miss Fisher was employed as overseer for nine years with the B. H. Spaulding Company at Milford, Mass. Two years ago she left them, but when a strike broke out recently over the question what number of yards of straw sewed should constitute the unit of payment, Miss Fisher was chosen by her former fellow employees as their representative. Together with a man chosen by the state board to represent the Spaulding company, she visited similar mills in the neighborhood, and in two weeks the report was ready, which furnished the basis of a satisfactory agreement.

Two flags mark the grave of Miss Dorthea Dix in the Mt. Auburn cemetery near Boston. A writer in the Boston Transcript recalls that at the close of the civil war, when all through its four years she had faithfully served as superintendent of women nurses,

"Pirates' Shelter" Now Used By Spain.

Port Royal Equips Many of the Blockade Runners That Go To Cuba.

THE FAMOUS CITY A VICTIM OF TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKES.

More Beautiful Than Its Opposite Neighbor of Lost Prestige by Not Being as Safe.

Pirates, blockade-runners, earthquakes and hurricanes are naturally associated with Port Royal. And yet it is such a peaceful and dreamy sort of a city, a long sandy spit of land jutting out from the foot of a mountain overlooking a bay, sheltered and deep. At the western end of this tongue of land is the city of Port Royal, guarding the entrance to the Harbor of Kingston.

There is not much left of Port Royal now. Groves of coconut palms are strung along the beach, and at the harbor's mouth are forts and quarters for the garrison. It used to be a great mart of trade. Pirates used to suck the place, and pirates used to make it their headquarters. One day in 1692, however, while the city was at the height of its greatness, there came a great earthquake and a large part of the place slipped into the sea. Then came hurricanes, and caused still further devastation. Then the business of the island forsook Port Royal and went across the harbor to Kingston, where the land is not so liable to slip into the sea and where the mountains protect the place from hurricanes.

The mountains also cut off the breezes, and Kingston is nowhere near so comfortable a place in the hot weather as Port Royal. It is more

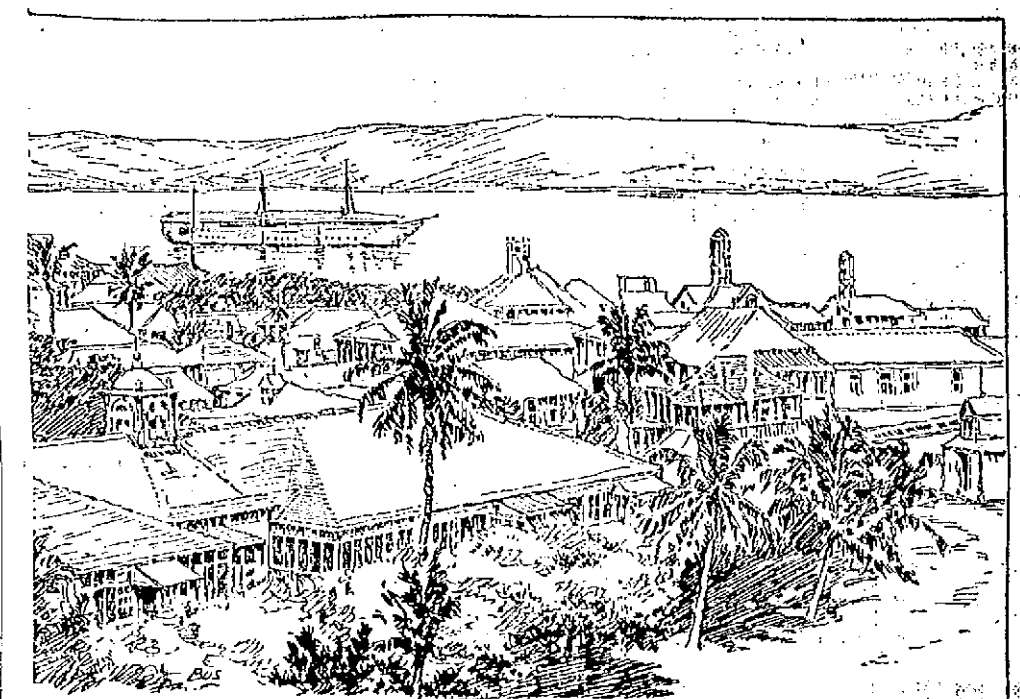
is left of Port Royal, is a convict station where they put such people now as try to revive the good, old times of the pirates in Port Royal or Kingston. But in the pirate days wicked people were the first families of the place.

As Port Royal was beautiful and picturesque in its wickedness, so it is now pleasant and picturesque in its goodness. Some people and places lose all that recommends them to notice when they lose their wickedness; but not so Port Royal. It is as beautiful now as ever.

A QUIET REMINDER.

"Away out in the southwest corner of Missoni," said an old Post Office Inspector, "is a town in which a woman is Postmistress, and underneath her commission there hangs her divorce. It depends on her health as to which pleases her most. It came about through politics. Her husband was appointed under the Harrison Administration. In the campaign next following he espoused Cleveland and held on under the last Cleveland Administration until old Dick Bland spent a night in the Postmaster's house, and when he left the Postmaster was incensed with the 16th of the horse. But

PORT ROYAL, THE CITY OF FEARFUL EARTHQUAKES.



Miss Dix accepted from the Government a stand of arms of the United States colors. When Mr. Stanton asked her how it would be most agreeable to her to have her services officially recognized, by a great public meeting or a vote of money from Congress, she declined to have either, and expressed a desire for "the flag of my country," thinking no notice would be taken of the request; but a beautiful pair of the national colors were specially made for her. She bequeathed them to Harvard College and they now hang in Memorial Hall.

Chinese Babies.

Babies are made much of all the world over, but in China especially they are surrounded with a host of mysterious superstitions and practices.

They are very comical to look at, these children of the Celestials: from the day they are born they are put into a little coat and trousers, with a wee cap to keep the head warm, and little shoes on their feet. In fact, they are the exact counterpart of their parents in miniature.

A child is not bathed till the third day; it is not considered lucky to do so before. When this has been done charms, consisting of lucky cash (smallest coin) and small silver toys, are attached by red cord to the child's wrists and worn for many months. This is to keep away all evil spirits.

Red strips of paper, with certain characters written on them, are also nailed up outside the door of baby's room, to ward off all evil influences. These strips are kept up until after the eleventh day, and it is usual for no stranger to enter until they have been removed.

The child generally leaves the room at the end of the month, and on that day the head is shaved for the first time.

Very often a small patch is left at the crown of the head and the hair plaited into a stiff little queue, which stands out straight from the head through a little hole in the cap.

If it is a little girl, her head is often not shaved, but her hair plaited into two plaits above her ears. Red cord is plaited in with the hair as a charm for spirits cannot face red—hence baby's red clothes.—Ladies' Pictorial.

certain, however, and a man has a reasonable assurance when he comes home at night that he will find his house where he left it in the morning, and not gone sailing to the middle of the Caribbean Sea.

Over Port Royal the sea winds blow, and that is one of the reasons that the early settlers selected the place for a city, instead of the mainland.

There are several batteries of disappearing guns and a considerable garrison at Port Royal. There is also a rumor, which is vouched for by the people of Kingston, that on a clear day at a certain place in the sea off Port Royal one can look down through fathoms of clear water and see the towers and roofs of that old Port Royal which the earthquake shook into the sea.

You will have some difficulty in finding any one who has actually seen the sunken city, but there are plenty of people who know some one who knows some one else who has seen it. There is nothing improbable about the story, however.

Thousands of travelers have looked down through the waters of the Caribbean and seen the ruins of Port Royal. The Roman city slipped into the sea long centuries before the West Indian city.

Out from behind the long garden sand-spit of Port Royal are now creeping the blockade runners which carry provisions and arms and ammunition to the beset Spaniards in Cuba. Blockade running is an industry in Kingston now, and by the gateway to Kingston's harbor Port Royal sits and smiles and looks inviting amid its palm trees, while the waves chatter on the beach the story of the time when the city on the sand-spit was a wicked one indeed, and blockade running would have been to its commerce as a Sunday school picnic for harmlessness.

Up to 1670 Port Royal was a great place for the festive buccaneer, and from there he sailed out to kill and destroy, and there he brought his spoils after the fights. While Port Royal was a pirate city, it was so all day in the daytime and there was no night in Port Royal. One continuous round of festivity laughed and rang between the ocean and the bay, and crime and pleasure were dancing hand in hand on the shining beaches.

Up at the head of the harbor, just where the long neck of the land comes out from the mountain's foot to form at its further end a support for what

the man's wife remained a goldbug and asserted herself in a manner that made the returns in the town a day late, after the election, and when they came in McKimley and Hobart were in the lead. The Postmaster was grieved so unmercifully that he sent in his resignation before McKimley's inauguration. Frank Jones, who was the ex-man of the last Cleveland Administration, heard of the situation, of course, and I was sent out there on the quiet. The first thing I learned was that the woman was suing for a divorce. As everybody in the town was with her she soon obtained what she went for and then she took charge of the Post Office. It is not my business to tell department secrets, but she is one of the hold-overs who will remain as long as she is honest.

Her former husband gets his mail from the general delivery and she has her divorce hung on a line with the opening of the general delivery, and I think whenever he asks for his mail he must see it. It is a quiet reminder of the day when he made a fool of himself.—New York Sun.

This good story is told of Charles Dudley Warner, who hasn't yet denied it: When he was a guest some time ago at an old-time Southern home near Nashville he expressed a desire to see a real, typical negro. So the most loquacious old "quaint" was brought in. To the surprise of every one she would not say a word beyond "Yes, sah" or "No, sah." After the departure of the distinguished guest she was asked the reason of her silence. With as much dignity and scorn as a grande dame "Aunt" replied: "Eh! I wa'n't gwine talk to dat Yankee. I knowed him soon as I seed him. He's de very one dat stole mistis's silver durlin' de wain."

"I hope you appreciate the fact, sir, that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted, generous girl."

"I do, sir," with emotion—"and I hope she inherits those qualities from her father."

Allyn Wraggs—Wot is it? A dollar bill? That's the easiest money ever you got, an' I'll bet on it. The wind blew it right to yer feet.

Tuffold (knutt—Easy? Didn't I have to git down an' pick it up, b'gosh?—New York Sun.

THE PERFECT ORGAN.

An organ which the leading organist of New York could not play is now being used by professors of Cornell College. This organ is not, as might be supposed, out of tune. It is because it is in perfect tune that it differs so

radically from an ordinary organ. The ordinary organ, such as is used in churches and drawing-rooms, is not in tune, even after the maker has just declared it to be in perfect order. The Cornell organ was invented by Von Helmholtz, and it contains a purely mathematical scale. It is made for the composition of chords such as are

not to be obtained on an ordinary instrument, and is used to study the vibration of notes, and of what tones an organ note is made. Every tone in music is to be found on this organ. For instance, what are known as sharps and flats on a piano are not really sharps and flats. C sharp and D flat are struck on the same black

key, but, strictly speaking, that black key is neither; it is a note or tone situated midway between C sharp and D flat. If both of the latter were on the piano, however, the difference between them is so slight that it would confuse the player. So a compromise is made, and the two are blended, or, rather, the tone midway between them

is used. But in Cornell the organ contains keys for every note in the scale, no matter how fine the gradation. With it students can see just how a note on the organ is built up. Certain notes on the organ are made up of certain other tones. On the ordinary piano you would not be able to illustrate

what these notes are. You would need the true sharps and flats in order to compose the notes. The overtones on the domestic instrument would be quite different. The pure fifth, which can here be accurately reproduced, is very much curtailed on the piano. Used in connection with this organ are a complete set of resonators or tuning forks,

In order to find out how many resonations are contained in a given tone, it is only necessary to strike that note. Those forks which resound in sympathy with it are sure to be included in the makeup of the note. The silent ones are not included in it.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE WEATHER.

Wednesday is likely to be fair, with more sultry weather and high temperature and southerly winds. Thursday, partly cloudy to fair weather, probably followed by local rain and a slight fall of temperature.

ALMANAC, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.
Sun rises—4:25; sets, 7:15.
Moon sets—6:06 p. m.
High tide—12:15 a. m.; 12:30 p. m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EASIES WITH TEA.

We have received a new lot of these teas that were so popular. One with a pound of 20c. Tea while they last. Dickson Bros., 28 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS.
Sold on the Quaker, White Star, American, DeLamater, Anchor, Alton, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to friends in England and all parts of the world. Casside, 101 South of Murphy's Steamship Agency, 15 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy ONE Hundred cigars.
T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.
Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone 429-4.
Pianos, organs, sheet music, violins, banjos, etc., at Stellert's, 130 Merck St.
Railroad men leave their watches with us. Why not you? Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Lawyer J. Joseph Hennessy has removed his law office from 111 North Main to 13 Barristers' Hall.

You can talk with any one you meet, but if you want to talk cool, talk with W. E. Livingston, 16 Thornehill street.

The special committee of aldermen appointed to learn the terms of paving between railway tracks in other cities will do its work by correspondence.

D. A. Cavanaugh, tailor, received an order today from Dr. R. E. Hall from West Monroe, N. Y., for three military garments and three suits to be made at once.

The High school laboratory is to receive \$132 worth of new apparatus this summer. The purchasing agent has given the contract, which calls for a large number of articles.

"Eighty-four per cent. solid contents in Ballardville Lithia consist of carbonate of Lithium. The water is of admirable organic purity."—London Lancet.

E. A. McQuade, 76 Market street, Wholesale Liquor-Dealer, Sole Agent.

ABOUT THE SOLDIERS.

Lieut. Ashburn had many applicants at his recruiting office, yesterday. In all, 25 men were examined by Dr. Daly and nearly every one was rejected.

Capt. Garity's company drilled at the armory last night.

Leahie J. Hunting of the Fifth Regiment Hospital corps now at Camp Union, was in town last night on a furlough with a couple of fellow workers.

VOLUNTEER AID.

Yesterday, the ladies of the Lowell branch of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association shipped to Boston four large cases and one small case of hospital supplies.

The association headquarters are open on Wednesday mornings from 10 to 12 o'clock to receive hospital supplies and money and to give out garments to be made for the wounded and sick sailors and soldiers.

TO MEET AT GLEN FOREST.

The 30th annual reunion of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery association will be held at Glen Forest on Thursday, August 11.

A special invitation is extended to the widows, children and relatives of deceased comrades, as also to the families and friends of the regiment. Be sure and take the children. Business meeting at 1:30. Any comrade not able to pay assessment will be given a badge. While this reunion is to be a basket picnic, it is hoped that enough of the comrades will meet at a dinner in the cafe at 50 cents each to ensure a pleasant and sociable sit-down.

FALSE ADVERTISING.

JOHN KELLEY ARRESTED AT MANCHESTER, N. H., ON SERIOUS CHARGE.

Manchester, N. H., July 18.—Late Saturday afternoon, William Young, alias James Young, alias John W. Kelley, claiming Boston as his residence, was arrested upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

Two or three days ago, the clerks at the post office received information that some one was soliciting advertisements for a manual of reference of the Merrimack Valley Association of Post Office Clerks. Last year, the association got out a manual of this sort. The fact that a new manual was being published this year was unknown to the employees of the local post office, so an inquiry was made of the officers of the association.

A letter was received from President James J. Murray and Secretary George C. Stuart, both of Lawrence, Mass., stating that no one had been authorized to solicit advertisements for any purpose by the association. When this was found out, the police were put on the track of the solicitors.

Saturday, a man called at the store of John B. Towle and represented that he was getting out a book for the Postal Clerks' association. Mr. Towle gave the man a \$5 bill in payment for an advertisement in the manual and in return was given a receipt for the money. This receipt was signed "J. W. Kelley." At several other places, the man tried to secure ads, but failed. The police started out looking for Kelley. Finally, Policeman Sullivan ran across him and arrested the young man.

Kelley gave his name as William Young and said he came from Boston. He says that he has been working for another party and that he collected \$25 from five different parties and turned it over to his employer. Young had but \$10.00 on his person when searched. The prisoner had books of the Merrimack Valley Association of Post Office Clerks issued in 1897 and blanks similar to the one on which Kelley signed John B. Towle's receipt.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Tuesday—Maxey Haugh vs. J. Glynn, Troy.

Friday—Joe Bernheim vs. Ed. Sackry; Tom Lanning vs. J. Root, Lexott A. C., New York.

Saturday—Harry Lemons vs. Pat Kelly, Toronto.

Ged Monroe vs. J. McGovern, Pelican A. C., Brooklyn.

The articles of agreement signed by Jim Corbett and Kid McCoy contain the stipulation that "the contest shall be for the heavyweight championship of the world." The clause was inserted at the demand of George Considine, who is furnishing Corbett's fords and who signed the articles on behalf of the Champion.

While the contest will undoubtedly be between the two greatest boxers the world has ever seen, I am of the opinion that the public at large will hardly accept the winner as the "champion of champions." In view of Corbett's defeat by Fitzsimmons, Rob has hung on to the title with persistence, and his announcement that he would fight Corbett or McCoy the moment they showed that they were sincere by posting a cash forfeit clinches his reclamation of the championship which he voluntarily resigned after his fight at Carson.

He has announced repeatedly that he would meet them the following week, but he has not yet done so. McCoy, but insisted that they follow the custom of the ring and back up their windy challenges and mouthings with something tangible as an evidence of good faith. He is, in this respect, right. Ring usage makes it imperative for a champion to accept all bona fide challenges—with reasonable restrictions as to time and amount of stakes—but up to date I have not learned that any of the challengers of the coral-topped Kangaroo has done more than talk for advertising purposes.

Corbett, it is true, made a great sprag about a mere trifle of \$35,000 that he would give to Fitz. The latter would consent to meet him in a ring on a counter. But no money was posted, and when Brady met Julian in this city a few months ago to talk over a match Billy denied that Corbett ever made such a proposition. He admitted that he had offered a guaranteed purse of \$25,000 for a fight between Corbett and Fitz, however. Julian asked him to fight in private, to which Brady replied in the negative. When pressed for reasons, he said frankly that he could not agree to put up the money. There the matter stopped.

McCoy, exulting Corbett's action, declared in the presence of the sporting writers of Boston his willingness to give Fitzsimmons \$10,000 and promised to post the money thirty minutes after Fitz had accepted the offer. Well, Fitz did accept, but McCoy did not live up to his agreement. These facts serve to show clearly that Fitz was at fault in not defending the championship when challenged right after the fight with Corbett, still the men who are to meet in Buffalo in September are not privileged to fight for the title by the fact that they fought signally to fulfill the ordinary requirements of ring customs and the winner will be considered the champion heavyweight of the world in just the same way as McCoy was hailed after he defeated Gus Rulhlin at Syracuse, for it will be remembered that according to the articles of agreement that battle was for the heavyweight championship of the world.

The contest between Corbett and McCoy will certainly not be a championship fight, but it will undoubtedly be the greatest boxing match in the history of pugilism and as such will, if properly carried, have much to do with winning out the stigma generally ascribed to pugilism by those who have very false ideas of the sport.

The versipede did a world of good for boxing, and was a very effective object lesson for a number of persons who would not attend a boxing match because they felt that it would degrade them. They saw the versipede reproduction of the Carson fight and were convinced that the sport, under the present regime and strict adherence to rules, was not the brutal affair they had mentally pictured.

Asbury Park, which is so noted throughout the country for its high moral standard and the fact that there is not a saloon in the place, has a corner on the big prize fighters of the country. Corbett and Fitzsimmons have settled themselves for the season in cottages about five blocks apart, and now that Corbett has signed articles to meet "Kid" McCoy, he has brought to town his two trainers, Jack McVey and George Green.

Lanning, who has a fight on for next month is also here training at Manager Billy Brady's cottage in Loch Arbor, located just across Deal Lake, which forms the northern boundary of Asbury Park. The two big fighters are attracting the attention of a crowd of the resort and the young women at the beach show even more interest in them than the young men.

Fitzsimmons is taking affairs easy. He is not doing any work harder than horseback riding, of which he is very fond, and consequently he is taking on flesh rapidly. Corbett, however, has started in training very diligently for his coming fight with McCoy. There is a big barn adjoining his Eighth Avenue cottage and the interior has been fitted out with a punching bag and all of the appliances that he uses in his work. He is in fine form and the hard work that his trainers have him to keep him from working too hard. Corbett and Fitzsimmons have not met each other as yet, but if they do happen to meet it is not likely that there will be anything more dangerous exchanged than hard, cold stares.

VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Veterans' association, held in Post 120 hall last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. W. Brodsky; vice president, D. W. Aldrich; secretary, C. H. Stuckney; treasurer, E. E. Wheeler; board of directors, E. R. Fife, Frank C. Wasley, William Clifford, A. W. Stockwell, C. H. Stuckney, C. W. Philbrick and P. E. Butler; auditing committee, E. R. Fife, George Blood and W. W. Tuttle.

A warm night at home after a hot, hard day's work is made positively enjoyable when Williams' Root Beer is served. It refreshes and invigorates, and the fatigue of the day's work is forgotten.

Advertise Your Bowels With Cascarets. Only Cascarets, even constipation forever. 25c. 10c. 5c. C. G. G. Co. Cash, druggists refund money.

Mallox will make you well and strong

Mallox is made of malt, beef, and other nutrients.

Have You Been Sick?

Perhaps you have had the gripe or a hard cold. You may be recovering from malaria or a slow fever; or possibly some of the children are just getting over the measles or whooping cough.

Are you recovering as fast as you should? Has not your old trouble left your blood full of impurities? And isn't this the reason you keep so poorly? Don't delay recovery longer but

Take
Ayer's
Sarsaparilla

It will remove all impurities from your blood. It is also a tonic of immense value. Give nature a little help at this time. Aid her by removing all the products of disease from your blood.

If your bowels are not just right, Ayer's Pills will make them so. Send for our book on Diet in Constipation.

Write to our Doctors.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely and receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

CAPTAIN MITTEN

Writes a Letter From Silboony, Cuba.

TELLS OF THE FIRST BATTLE FOUGHT.

Company M. Came Out All Right.

Capt. A. D. Mitten writes as follows regarding the Ninth Massachusetts regiment from Silboony, Cuba, under date of July 5:

"We appreciate a word from home so very much that we feel those who are following our every movement at the front will be equally interested in the outcome of the true.

"We landed at Silboony July 1. We had to come ashore in small boats. We found us all along when the Spanish were at 5 p. m. At 10 p. m., we started for the battlefield and were not long on the march until we found that we were in great danger. We were on the march all night. The road was bad; the night was dark and when daylight came we found ourselves on a bloody battlefield where the previous day's fighting had taken place.

"The fighting here was something fierce. The evening of Saturday, July 2, found us all along when the Spanish attacked us, but we were soon on our feet and were stationed in front of the hospital. The bullets flew like hail and the Spanish batteries were throwing shot and shell into our midst. Shells were bursting all around us, but every one of the boys stood the fire like old soldiers and we all came out without a scratch.

"We are lying in the trenches about 10,000 yards from the Spanish forts. We are about three miles from the city of Santiago. We expect another heavy battle to take the forts and then we will march into the city. I expect it will be a hard charge. I wish you could see the entrenchments the men have built. We all lie down in them every night. The climate here is very good. The hills and mountains are extremely high.

"We have to drink water here that I wouldn't touch my hands in at home, but I tell you it is beginning to taste pretty good. There is plenty of fruit here.

"Give my regards to all the people, and let them know that my men are all in good health and spirits. I fondly expect to bring every one of them home with me when we return to Lowell.

"The day we came into the lines it was a terrible sight to see the dead and wounded on the field of carnage. Many a brave fellow of the Second Massachusetts regiment fell to the ground and not a few of them while they live with carry with them the work of shot from Spanish rifles. I expect we will have another battle as soon as the flag of truce goes down. I will write again as soon as the fight is over if the Lord spares me.

Capt. A. D. Mitten, Company M, Ninth Regt.

LATHERS' MEETING.

The lathers' union was to have held a meeting last night in Building 'Laborers' hall but some other organization had engaged the hall and the meeting was postponed. The important matter to have been discussed was the question of whether or not to strike against a reduction in the schedule.

TO STOP BREWERY

Orders Issued by the Board of Health.

LEGAL NOTICE SERVED ON THE BREWERY

To Abate Nuisance in 24 Hours.

The board the health yesterday took steps to put a stop to the Hale's Brook nuisance.

The appeals to the board from residents of that section have been very strong; the board officially inspected the place; members individually have made visits to the place at different times since the nuisance was complained of and as a result it was decided to push the matter to the end.

Previous boards have proceeded to a certain point and then when it came to applying the remedy, they failed to take action. The present board reached the conclusion that the Hale's Brook Brewery is largely responsible for the nuisance and so decided to serve legal notice upon the company that unless they take steps to abate the nuisance within twenty-four hours, they will be proceeded against according to law. The method of procedure will be to have the city solicitor ask the supreme court to issue an injunction restraining the brewery from making beer until they abate the nuisance now existing.

The notice was signed by the three members of the board and given to Constable Bates to serve. He went to the brewery last evening and Manager Hollowell, on whom the service will be made, was in Boston, and it was stated that he would be in his office at 9:30 this morning.

At present, all of the sewage from the larger beer and ale plants as well as from the stable wash house and bottling departments flows into the brook which runs through a thickly populated portion of the city and creates a most nauseating odor.

At the next meeting of the city council, a communication will be read from the board of health, recommending that steps be taken for the permanent improvement of Hale's Brook and that a permanent body be designated to have charge of the matter.

PERSONAL.

Supt. Davis was out of town yesterday.

Fred Goodrick and Frank B. Hawes are at Clifton, Mass.

Mr. J. W. Conner of Nashua was visiting friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Brown and Mrs. Sanger are at Crompton.

Lieut. Webster spent Saturday and Sunday in Manchester, N. H.

Recently in New York: Messrs. H. A. Root and G. K. Kirby of this city.

Mr. James Sheridan of Chicago is in this city on a brief visit to friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bennett will summer at Annisquam for the season.

Misses Bertha and Theresa McCue have gone to Waldo, Me., for the summer.

Mr. James E. Riley of 45 Jewett street is being congratulated on the birth of a son.

Mrs. Henry Wisby and family are spending a few weeks at Crescent Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Daniels will spend a two weeks' vacation with friends in West Newton.

Robert E. Crowley of the Boston Taving company, has just returned from Newport, R. I.

Miss Maggie Conner of West Third street, has gone on her vacation to Foxboro for three weeks.

Officer Dan Lane's vacation ends today. Officers Page and Albert Libby begin their today.

The family of Patrick Kelley will leave tomorrow for a summer vacation in Maine and New Hampshire.

Mr. Wm. H. Shields of the city farm is spending 10 days' vacation with Mr. George Miles of New York city.

Miss Alice P. Lewis is spending a short vacation at Ayer as the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Learned.

Crawford Burnham and family of Fletcher street will spend the remainder of July and the month of August at Chelmsford Centre.

Misses Margaret and Katherine Dolan of Putnam, Conn., who have been visiting their cousins, the Misses Dalton of 222 Charles street, left yesterday to take the vacation course at the Marblehead summer school.

Miss Katie Marion Murphy will enjoy an extended trip through the province. She will visit Portland and Bangor, Me., Halifax, N. S., St. John's and Kensington, N. B. A stay with relatives at Prince Edward Island will end all but her homeward travels.

Among the vacationists at Ocean Park are the following well known Lowell people: Mrs. F. W. Cheney and family; Mrs. H. F. Shirley and daughter; Mrs. Horace Nixon; Mrs. Alice Abbott; Mrs. A. L. Abbott; Mrs. Gertrude Abbott; Rev. O. H. Donney and wife; Dr. J. V. Pepin and wife; Mrs. R. L. Stevens and daughter; Miss S. Kenney; Mrs. M. A. Warren and children from county transient school in Chelmsford; Miss Agnes Campbell; John Power; Mrs. Luther Holt and sons; Mrs. C. A. Spencer and family; Mrs. W. G. Parkin and children; Jua. C. Rutnick and family.

Clearance Sale of Bicycles.

Every wheel on our floor marked down to one-half the regular price. We need more room for our Sewing Machine trade and are willing to make a sacrifice of all Bicycles on hand. If you want Bargains, look our line over. We have new wheels from \$18.50 up, and good second-hand ones as low as \$5. Cash or credit.

KING'S BIG STORE, 221-229 Dutton Street.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third farther than any other brand.



BASE HALL.

Boston, July 19.—Pitcher Will's had Captain Paddy Donovan's nine, the Pittsburgs, at his mercy Monday, while the home team battled and fielded well.

The Bostonians played in dashing style all through the game, running bases daringly and getting in hits when most needed. Ladd, late of the Fall Rivers, was tried in left field for the winners and did very well.

He had expected to cover a similar position for the visitors, but was not given a chance to prove his worth. While in the minor league Ladd achieved a reputation for his heavy batting and good work as a fielder, covering a vast amount of territory with his pendulum-like legs.

BOSTONS.
Long, s. c. 3 0 1 2 1 0
Yenger, l. b. 4 0 0 0 1 0
Duffy, c. f. 4 1 1 1 0 0
Collins, 3 b. 4 1 2 0 0 0
Ladd, l. f. 4 1 1 2 0 0
Stahl, c. f. 4 0 1 1 0 0
Love, 2 b. 3 1 1 4 2 0
Bergen, c. 4 1 2 0 1 0
Wills, p. 4 1 0 0 1 0

Totals. 34 6 32 27 5 0
Pittsburgs. 34 6 32 27 5 0
Donovan, r. f. 5 0 0 1 0 0
McCreary, a. f. 4 0 0 0 3 0
McCarthy, l. f. 3 0 1 3 0 0
Gray, c. f. 4 0 0 1 2 0
O'Brien, 1 b. 3 1 1 10 0 0
Schriver, c. 4 0 0 6 0 0
Padden, 2 b. 4 0 2 0 3 0
Riley, c. 4 0 2 0 4 1
Rhines, p. 1 0 1 0 1 0
Fannhill, 1 0 0 0 0 0

Batted for Rhines in the ninth.
Bostonians 2 0 1 0 0 3 0—6
Pittsburgs 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Earned runs—Boston 1. Two base hit—Love. Three-base hit—Collins.

Stolen bases—Long, Collins, Stahl, First base on balls—By Rhines, 1; by Wills, 3. Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien. Struck out—By Wills, 1; by Rhines, 3. Time—1:33. Umpire—Snyder and Connolly. Attendance—1800.

The St. Louis players had things pretty much their own way in the opening innings in Brooklyn, but in the fifth inning the Brooklyn got range of Sudhoff's shoots and won, 7 to 6.

The Milwaukee won from the Providence by superior work at the bat and in the field. Coughlin, the Milwaukee's new third baseman from the New England league, showed up well.

Score: 3 to 2.
The Cincinnati defeated the Philadelphia by better hitting. Both teams put up a ragged game in fielding, but the Phillies were the worst. Score: 5 to 4.

The management of the Louisville Baseball club has given the customary 10 days' notice of release to Second Baseman John Stafford, a Massachusetts player.

The New Yorks jumped back into the first division yesterday, the beating they gave the Louisvilles and the Pittsburgs' loss to the Bostonians landing them in sixth place. Score: 5 to 1.

Kilroy pitched winning ball for four innings in Baltimore, but could not stand the pace, so the Chicagoans substituted Thornton in the fifth. Score: 5 to 3 in favor of the Hanlons.

There was no game in Springfield yesterday, owing to the failure of the Syracuse team to show up. The Springfield will claim a forfeit.

An interesting tie game between the Washingtons and the Cleveland was called on account of darkness. Both teams played well.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Usually cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

REVENUE STAMPS

The Appleton National Bank

has been appointed by the United States government agent for the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, and will carry in stock for sale under Schedule A (Documentary) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule B, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule C, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule D, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule E, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule F, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule G, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule H, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule I, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule J, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule K, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule L, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule M, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule N, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule O, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule P, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule Q, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule R, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule S, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule T, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule U, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule V, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule W, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule X, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule Y, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each. Schedule Z, (Proprietary), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each.

GEO. W. FITZGERALD, President.

NOW AN HEIRESS

Mrs. H. M. Shattuck of Andover

INHERITS A LEGACY OF \$27,000 FROM AN UNCLE

Who Died Recently in California.

Mrs. H. M. Shattuck, daughter of Mrs. Mary Caffrey, an Andover washer-woman, has fallen

OUR TROOPS JEER CUBANS

NIGHT EDITION SIX O'CLOCK

NEGRO ARRESTED And Charged With Shooting Walter Morrow. HE WAS IDENTIFIED BY MISS FOLEY. The Victim is Now Almost Dead.

Chicago, July 18.—The mystery in the shooting of Walter Morrow in Washington Park Sunday night is, claimed by the police to have been solved. Edward Payne, a negro janitor, has been arrested charged with firing the shot. Miss Foley, who was with Mr. Morrow when he was shot has identified Payne as the man who did the shooting. The police think that Payne is the negro who shot Nelson in the famous Nelson-Staples affair a year ago. Mr. Morrow is almost dead and it is feared he will not rally enough to furnish assistance in the identification.

OTHER LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ON PAGES 2 AND 5.

THE PHENOMENAL DEMAND

Created by our Summer Clearance Sale proves conclusively that the men of Lowell know a good thing when they see it. Everybody knows by this time that the prices, at which our summer stock is marked down, are much lower quoted for similar goods. We are bound to effect a couple counter clearing, and by cutting the prices as deeply as we did, we will accomplish our purpose.

Men's Strictly All-Wool Cheviot Pants, 98c, worth \$2.50.
Men's Fancy Worsted Pants, \$1.49, worth \$2.50.
Men's Fine Cassimere Pants, \$1.98, worth \$3.50 and \$4.
Men's Oxford Gray Wool Cheviot Suits, \$2.93, worth \$6.
Men's Gray Mixed Fine All-Wool Cheviot Suits, \$3.98, worth \$8.
Men's Extra Fine Fancy Worsted Suits, \$9.95, worth \$15.

Come and See!
Investigate and Compare!

We are only too glad to have you make a personal examination of every claim made with the above articles. Unless you find them all that we represent them to be—and more—don't buy.

J. L. CHALIFOUX
29 TO 33 CENTRAL STREET.

Cubans and Americans at Odds.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—6 p. m.—via Kingston, Ja., July 19.—9.10 a. m.—Strenuous efforts to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among the victorious American troops in front of Santiago de Cuba were made as soon as the city surrendered and for the past 26 hours our soldiers have been sent as rapidly as possible to the hills north of Santiago, where they have established new camps.

Everything possible is being done to improve the sanitary condition of the camps, especially in the case of the troops which are expected to take part in the capture of Porto Rico. Of the regiments here only those which are not in the slightest infected will be allowed to go to Porto Rico. The others will remain here for the present camped on the high ground north of Santiago. Two immune regiments from New Orleans and Mobile are expected here daily and upon their arrival they will be sent into the city at once and will form the only American garrison force which will remain there.

The physical condition of our troops is not considered serious, now that the number of cases of fever is growing less all the time and it is believed the disease will disappear with the removal of the soldiers to healthier localities and the extra precautions which are being taken.

General Wheeler's cavalry division is practically free from sickness and probably will be allowed to go to Porto Rico to take part in the campaign.

A fact which is impressed more and more every day upon the American officers and men is the increasing strained relations between the Americans and General Garcia's Cuban soldiers. Indeed, the situation has now reached a point when there is practically no communication at all between the two armies and the relations which anyone would suppose would exist have disappeared.

As soon as General Shafter announced his decision not to let the Cuban Junta enter the city of Santiago deep mutterings were heard among General Garcia's men. It was evident that the Cubans were greatly disappointed at the step taken by the American commander, for they confidently counted upon having Santiago turned over to them to loot and plunder as they had in succession sacked Balquira, Siboney and El Caney. Consequently their disappointment was keen when they ascertained that they were not to be permitted to take possession of the city upon General Toral's surrender.

On Friday last, Castillo, a brother of General Demetrio Castillo, went to General Shafter's headquarters in order to ascertain the cause of this.

"Why is Santiago to remain in the hands of our enemies?" he asked.

"The Spaniards are not our enemies," replied General Shafter. "We are fighting the soldiers of Spain, but have no desire to despoil her citizens. No Cuban will be allowed to enter the city, nor will any American soldier. The government of the city is a matter for the people to decide. When the American army leaves it, I presume it will be turned over to you, but not until then."

Castillo, who came direct from General Garcia's camp, did not attempt to conceal his chagrin.

The Cuban soldiers now fully realize that there is a rising sentiment against them in the American army. They hear nothing but words of scorn from our men as they pass onwards, lugging their bacon and hard tack into the woods. Even our officers no longer conceal their disgust for their allies, and it is understood that the warm friendship displayed towards them at first has now turned into contempt, for the Cubans have neither fought nor worked. The correspondent of the Associated Press who sends this dispatch saw a group of Cubans refuse point-blank to all in building roads and during the two days' heavy fighting while they were loitering in the rear, our engineers sought in vain to procure assistance from them, even to cut poles for improvised ladders for our wounded.

Hundreds of such instances are being told around camp fires until the name of a Cuban is usually wreathed with camp profanity and very rarely is a kind word spoken of them. In fact in some quarters there is a disposition to prophesy an early collision between our men and the Cubans.

General Shafter yesterday morning sent an invitation to General Garcia to attend the ceremony of raising the American flag over Santiago, but the Cuban general showed his resentment by sending a reply which amply confirmed the course which he and his ragged, ignorant soldiers have followed during the weeks of hard fighting and campaigning which have resulted in the fall of Santiago. He declined the invitation and said he hated the Spaniards and added that he did not want to be where any of them were.

Since that time the Cubans have remained in their camp, eating American ration and our troops have had no communication with them.

The question has arisen between the army and navy officials as to the disposition to be made of the half-dozen large Spanish vessels, merchant steamers, which were in the harbor of Santiago at the time of the surrender. Admiral Sampson arrived in this city today, on the Vixen and claimed that the steamers were prizes of the navy. He also was desirous of placing prize crews on board of them. General Shafter, however, refused to take this view and refused to recognize Admiral Sampson's claims. He declared the steamers, with everything else in Santiago, had surrendered to him. The question, apparently is still undecided. At any rate the admiral returned to his flagship without having distributed prize crews among the merchantmen and the latter are still in the possession of the army.

CUBANS' ACTS May Precipitate Some Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Alger said today just before entering the cabinet session that if the vessels of the navy were ready to set sail, General Miles had already left port and is en route to Porto Rico. He said he had not been informed of his departure, however.

Secretary Long announced that he had no important despatches, but that general instructions had been issued to the fleet to render the fullest co-operation with the army in attacking Porto Rico.

Secretary Alger said that the plans for the departure of the Porto Rican expedition were being executed today without the slightest hitch. General Miles' failure to get away on the Yale last night was brought about through some confusion in the telegraphic orders which authorized his departure. As soon as the attention of the department was drawn to the matter by the receipt of a telegram from General Miles, he was very promptly furnished the permission he desired and it is expected that he has already sailed from Siboney for Porto Rico. He has with him Captain Fred Alger, son of the secretary of war, who has been transferred to General Miles' staff from the staff of General Duffield.

Secretary Alger declined today to publish the list of troops that comprise the Porto Rican expedition. He said that it was still subject to change and that this information will be withheld for a few days.

Some apprehension is expressed here that the assumption by the United States government of the control of affairs at Santiago may lead to trouble with the Cubans. A few days before the surrender of the city, General Garcia sent a communication to General Shafter informing him that the Cubans had selected a Cuban named Castillo for governor of the city. It is plain, however, from the reading of the president's order to Shafter that it will be a long time before this Cuban officer is allowed to exercise the functions of governor and it is believed it is the president's purpose to have a popular government, meaning thereby a government for Santiago chosen by the free vote of the people of Santiago. Some doubt is expressed as to whether this program will be entirely acceptable to that element of the Cuban party which demands immediate possession of the captured territory, but as the administration is convinced that this element is neither the most numerous nor respectable in the Cuban cause, it is believed that their dissatisfaction will take no more dangerous form than protests and growls. It has been suggested that the president's action in the case of Santiago might be construed by European nations as indicating an intent to disregard the terms of the congressional resolution which precipitated the war, and to mean a permanent seizure of the islands in behalf of the United States.

NO DESERTERS IN OUR NAVY.

LONDON, July 19.—Mr. George J. Goschen, replying in the House of Commons today by Mr. Thomas Gibson Bolles who asked whether there was any truth in the statement made by Mr. Cunningham-Graham, in a letter to the St. James Gazette, saying the excellent gunnery shown by Admiral Dewey's squadron was due to the fact that most of the gunners were Englishmen decoyed from the British Chinese squadron by promises of \$500 monthly, said no one at the admiralty had heard such a rumor. Continuing, Mr. Goschen remarked: "I may add, with reference to the alleged enlistment of signal man Matthews, lately court-martialed at Devonport for theft of a signal book, by the commander of the United States steamer Somers, that I have received a letter from Lieut. Colwell, the United States naval attaché, in which he writes: "That any officer of the United States navy would induce a man of a friendly power to desert, I distinctly deny and in all my nearly thirty years' service, I have never known a deserter from a foreign service knowingly enlisted in my service. Foreign trained men are not regarded favorably in the United States navy, and for several years the enlistment of any but citizens of the United States, on aliens, who had already taken steps to become naturalized citizens, was absolutely forbidden by law."

Putnam & Son AT CERTAIN PRICES

Our suit stock has become so low that to keep the assortment good we've marked off the profit and part of the cost to fill in with.

- FOR \$5.00. Two lots of excellent all-wool suits that were eight dollars—new, neat patterns—today \$5.00.
- FOR \$10.00. One lot of fancy cheviots, made by Rogers, Peet & Co., price has been fifteen dollars, today \$10.
- FOR \$10.00. One lot genuine Nova Scotia Homespun Suits, full double and twist homespun; tough as wire, a neat gray mottled with black. Price has been fifteen dollars, today \$10.
- FOR \$12.00. One lot of fine serge suits, made by Rogers, Peet and Co., sack and cutaway suits. Both styles have sold for fifteen dollars. Either today \$12.

ONE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
Purchasers of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS of the Treasury National Bank (official agents for the United States government) in lots of \$100 or more will receive a discount of one per cent.
Documentary stamps, denominations, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100 cents.
Proprietary stamps, 1¢, 1 1/2¢, 2¢, 3¢, 4¢, 5¢, 6¢, 7¢, 8¢, 9¢, and 10¢.
Daily, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Sundays, 12 to 3 p. m.
Banking house, Middlesex Street and Post Office across.

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER,
Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.
MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

TABLES. We have just received a new lot of Tables. One with a panel of 60c. Ten at O'Brien Bros., 77 East Merrimack Street, Telephone 625.

PUTNAM & SON
166 Central Street.

THE SUN EXTRA! MANY EXCITING EVENTS

5 O'CLOCK

A PEACE IDEA Movement Can be Start- ed at Santiago.

By the Belligerent Powers With-
out Any European Intermedi-
ary—Miles Off for Porto Rico—
Caimanera Surrenders—Mauser
Rifles to Burn.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The ordnance department of the war department is considering what to do with the large quantity of arms, ammunition, fortification guns, and ordnance stores which have come into the possession of this government through the surrender of Santiago.

General Shafter reports that about 7,000 Mauser rifles were turned over the first day and that the number will reach probably 20,000 when the troops at other points in the surrendered zone turn in their guns. The reports made before the surrender indicated that the Mausers brought by the Spanish troops were not in very good condition. The guns were all right when furnished but the poor care they received, principally from the volunteers, left many of them rusty and defective. Ordnance officials believe, however, that the greater part of the guns can be put in first class order.

The ordnance officers expect to make very little use of the old fortification guns mounted in Morro Castle, Socapa, Cayo Smith, and other forts along Santiago harbor. These, it has developed since the capture are guns of antique pattern, most of them muzzle loaders. It is said they would not be worth bringing back to the United States except as souvenirs of the fall of Santiago. For the present they will be retained at the forts, for since they have proved sufficiently effective to make a showing against the American fleet, they will suffice for the present passive condition of affairs.

SUGGESTION FOR PEACE.

(By Associated Press to The Sun.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—One of the ablest members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, the ambassador of a continental power, suggested today that if Spain or the United States were desirous of inaugurating a peace movement, an easy and effective means of so doing, was now at hand without recourse to any foreign intermediary. This, he pointed out, could be done through the American and Spanish generals at Santiago, who, during recent days, have been brought into close communication concerning the details of the surrender of Santiago. This incident has served to show that General Toral was in direct communication with Madrid and his action was responsive to the wish of the Madrid government. On the other hand, it was pointed out, General Shafter, had at all times been guided by the direct advice and instruction of the Washington government. This is the first time in the war that has brought the two governments into direct communication, and while the communication has thus far been confined to Santiago, it has suggested that it affords the opportunity for a much wider range of inquiry between the two capitals. If Madrid desires to take the initiative in learning what peace terms are possible, then such an official inquiry through General Toral to General Shafter would doubtless bring a response.

MILES OFF TODAY.

(By Associated Press to The Sun.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Miles did not start for Porto Rico yesterday as was expected, but either has already sailed this morning or will get away during the day. The delay was owing to a failure to resolve the necessary orders through some mistake of persons through whose hands they traveled. General Miles telegraphed here overnight and the orders were repeated to him and he was told to start for Porto Rico immediately and without delay.

CAIMANERA SURRENDERS.

(By Associated Press to The Sun.)

CAMP McCALLA, July 19 (7 p. m.) via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay.—A launch from the Marblehead went up the bay this afternoon to Fort Cayo del Toro, opposite Guantanamo, and gave formal notice to the Spanish commander of the surrender of General Toral's troops, together with the conditions of the capitulation of Santiago. A limited time was fixed for hauling down the Spanish flag over Caimanera. The American officer also gave notice that if the Spanish gunboat Sandoval was disabled in any way, or if any arms or ammunition or public buildings or barracks at Caimanera or Guantanamo were destroyed, the Spaniards would not be treated as prisoners of war. The flag was hauled down this afternoon.

From Spanish sources, it is learned that the total force in Guantanamo and Caimanera is about 5,000, of which number however, only about 3,000 are fit for service; the others being disabled by sickness or wounded. Tomorrow steps will be taken for a formal surrender. What disposition will be made of the prisoners has not yet been determined because of the presence of yellow fever among them. A rigid quarantine will be maintained and it is probable that transports for the removal of the prisoners will be sent up the bay and loaded there, instead of having the prisoners marched down here.

VESSELS FOR MANILA.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 19.—The Rio Janeiro is now scheduled to leave for Manila on Thursday. The St. Paul is in dry dock and will be ready as a transport in a few days. The Scudania is also in dry dock, but will be able to leave before the end of the week. It is quite possible that this vessel will be turned over to the Red Cross to be used as a hospital ship at Manila.

It is learned that the Russia, a sister ship to the Scudania, now in Japan has been contracted for by the government and will soon arrive here in ballast while her purchase will be consummated.

CAMARA'S FLEET SIGHTED.

(By Associated Press to The Sun.)

MARSHALLS, July 19.—A steamer which has just arrived here reports having sighted on July 16, off the coast of Tonia, the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara. As the steamer passed, the battleship Pelayo, a column of smoke suddenly issued from her and from the fact that a cruiser had to take the Pelayo in tow, it is evident that the most powerful warship of Spain has been damaged.



CAPT. JOSEPH G. EATON, A Lowell Man, Commanding the Auxiliary Cruiser Resolute.

TRIED TO SUICIDE

Despondent Greek Would End
His Life

BY JUMPING INTO SUFFOLK
CANAL.

He Wound up in Police
Court.

Valdilos Murteky, a young Greek, as the result of despondency due to hard luck and a jag, attempted to end his life by jumping into the Suffolk canal at the corner of Main and Suffolk streets last night. He was prevented, however, from completing his rash intention and was afterwards sent to the police station to think it over. Officer Grady gathered him in.

The young man objected to arrest and threatened to hang himself by his suspenders until the action to the word by an attempt to ward them around his neck. A "reminder" from Wagon Officer. He was stopped and he was made harmless at the police station, being relieved of his suspenders and an ugly looking knife.

Mistake came here from Greece three years ago and after working in the mills here, went to New York and secured work. Three weeks ago he returned to Lowell and has been waiting for a job ever since. He stayed at one of the Greek boarding houses and he was without funds to pay his bill, so he decided to end his life.

He has been acting queerly for the past few days and his friends reported him despondent. He was with a party of friends last night when he suddenly ran for the railing, and climbed on to it. He was caught by the coat and pulled back. He was booked for drunkenness.

Patrick Meehan, an insane man, was taken from the police station to the farm in the ambulance last night.

BOSTON MEN.

RELEASED FROM SING SING AFTER TWO YEARS.

Sing Sing, N. Y., July 19.—Morris Connelly and Herbert Roberts of Boston were released from Sing Sing prison today after having served a term of two years each for grand larceny and were immediately re-arrested by Boston officials. It is alleged that they committed grand larceny in Boston two years ago.

THE PRINCE HURT

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, July 19.—The Prince of Wales who is suffering from a fracture of the left knee cap, is making satisfactory progress towards recovery, although he passed a restless night.

SECOND LOWELL MAN
INJURED IN THE CUBAN CAM-
PAIGN.

Word was received today that among the injured brought from Cuba to Old Point Comfort yesterday on the transport ship Seneca, was Private McCune, Company G, Sixth regiment. There was nobody of this name in the organization that left the city so it must be that he was one of the recruits who left the city subsequently.

POLICE COURT.

One of the drunks taken in last night was accompanied by a dog which followed him into his cell and lay quietly beside him all night. This morning when the owner was taken into court the dog was kept in the cell and for a time there was the most unearthly racket in the building, the animal barking and whining until his owner returned to him.

There were four drunks and none was sentenced. Joe McKinley was fined \$5 for riding his wheel on the sidewalk on Chalmers street.

Also John Sullivan done at this office.

DEATHS.

GARVEY—Catherine Garvey, aged 28 years, died this morning at her home 22 Dunfee street.

FUNERALS.

TIERNEY—The funeral of Patrick H. Tierney of Manchester was held at that city yesterday morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and was attended by hundreds of people, including friends from Manchester and Lowell. The funeral was one of the largest and most imposing ever held in Manchester, the large attendance testifying to the popularity of Mr. Tierney.

The remains were escorted from the depot to the church by the Manchester Knights of Columbus, under the command of Warden John C. Ryan; the Nashua Knights of Columbus, under the command of Grand Knight John H. Field; the Moose club, commanded by its president, Thomas J. Foley, and a delegation of Lowell Knights of Columbus, together with a large number of citizens from Manchester, Lowell and Nashua, among whom was Mayor W. C. Clarke of the former city. The services at the church were conducted by the Rev. Fr. E. E. Buckle, appropriate musical selections being rendered by the church choir. The bearers were William J. Freeman, John J. McGovern, John A. Sheehan, William F. Dempsey, John R. Willis and Patrick H. Sullivan, all of Manchester. The remains were taken to Lowell on the 11:30 train for interment in the family lot at St. Patrick's cemetery.

SAVYER—The funeral of Frederick T. Sawyer, well known in this city, who passed away at his home in Milford, N. H., last Thursday, was held at the house on Souhegan street Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The attendance was the largest that ever attended the obsequies of a public person in the town.

RAILWAY HEARING IN NASHUA.

The public hearing on the petition of the Nashua Street Railway company for permission to extend its tracks from Lakeview station to the state line at Tyngsboro was held at the court room last evening before the mayor and aldermen of Nashua.

The hearing was opened at 8 o'clock, with but one alterman absent, Burke of ward eight. Judge E. E. Barker and Bertis A. Pease, who appeared for the remnants at the last meeting, addressed the board in turn. Both withdrew all opposition to the granting of the petition, provided the board of aldermen would specify the time when this extension shall be completed to the state line. Each thought two years a fair time limit.

J. J. Doyle, who appeared for those who favored the granting of the petition, predicted that in case a time limit was fixed, the street railway company would not build the road at all; he urged the aldermen to grant the petition as it was presented and without amendment. Two of the land owners on the Lowell road, Wm. H. Stetson and E. O. Field, urged the aldermen to grant the petition, but admitted the justice of the remnants' claim for a time limit.

On motion of Alderman Taylor the hearing was continued until the next regular meeting of the city government, August 9th.

WELL KNOWN MAN DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Weymouth, Mass., July 19.—Richard A. Hunt, a retired shoe manufacturer, died here this morning, aged 80 years. He represented this district in the legislature in 1855. He was widely known as a member of Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities.

MRS. WINSTON'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, cures the pain, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for all these ailments in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winston's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Restore full, regular action of the bowels. Not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organs in perfect condition. Try them. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Also John Sullivan done at this office.

On Board the Prize Crafts That Were Captured.

Two Weeks Spent in Reaching
Key West—Spanish Captain At-
tempted Suicide—Fierce Storms
Assailed the Craft.

Key West, July 19.—The schooner Three Belles and the sloop Pilgrim, captured by the Dixie near Manzanillo July 6, arrived here Monday under prize crews. The crews, in bringing their spoils to port, encountered suicide and Spanish bullets, and buffeted about by hostile winds, drifted helplessly about in strange seas until, well-nigh hopeless of ever reaching shore. Both prizes were under the British flag, bound from Kingston for Manzanillo with food supplies. On the Three Belles were Captain E. J. Harding, an Englishman, and a crew of five, three of them Jamaican negroes. The Pilgrim carried a Dutch captain and four seamen of the same class. The captures were effected without difficulty.

Captain Harding was depressed over the capture and drank heavily until Lieutenant Blount stopped his liquor. On the evening of July 9, when about six miles south of Key West, Captain Harding suddenly leaped overboard again. The Pilgrim put out a small boat and caught him, but he struggled desperately and capsize the boat. One of the marines held him up on the overturned boat and he was taken on board the Pilgrim; but he was dead when they reached the deck. It is thought that he took a dose of opium before jumping into the sea. There happened to be a church of England prayer book on board, and the next morning Lieutenant Blount read the service, and the captain was buried at sea.

This dismal duty was hardly completed when they sighted two small schooners near Key West. Neither of the prizes was flying a flag, but both were evidently recognized by the strangers as expected blockade runners from Jamaica, for one of the schooners put out a small boat to pilot them in. As it approached, Lieutenant Blount was running up an American flag to the foremast, but he had some difficulty in breaking it out so that when the small boat was within 100 yards of the schooner, the two men who were aboard it were still ignorant of the fact that they were running near to an enemy. Then Lieutenant Blount shouted: "Are you Spaniards?" As one of the two, with a proud gesture answered: "Me no Spaniard," the stars and stripes broke from the fore of the Three Belles, whereupon both occupants of the small boat cried in dismay: "Americas, carabana," and plunged into the sea. Whether or not they reached shore is an open question. Lieutenant Blount and his men went on and captured the nearest schooner, which proved to be the Concepcion. The other ran off into short water and escaped. The Concepcion was well loaded with fish, wine and other provisions, while scattered over her decks were bags of small coins,

aggregating about \$30, a large number of mauser bullets and other cartridges, but only one shotgun. They took her in tow, and then began another chapter of misfortunes.

Violent tropical squalls burst upon them the same day and continued almost incessantly. They had no charts aboard and only a map of the world torn from a 25-cent guide book to help them as they floundered about in the seas—three little vessels, none bigger than a catboat. In the course of the day the wind and waves played such havoc with the Concepcion that they decided to abandon her after transferring the money, and set her adrift. Gunner's Mate Hutton, who had gone aboard her, was the last to leave, and he was compelled to tie a rope around himself and jump overboard, the men on the Three Belles pulling him over to her. The little boat staggered along until Wednesday morning, when a storm of unusual violence fell on them off Cape Antonio.

Unable to make any progress and expecting almost momentarily to founder, they lay there all day. Late in the afternoon as they bumped helplessly about in the sea, a body of Spanish fishermen on shore opened fire. The only arms on the two prize vessels were the weapons of the marines, four rifles and nine revolvers, so no attempt was made to return the fire. Just before midnight 15 of the Spanish fishermen pushed off in a small boat toward the Three Belles and drew as close as 300 or 400 yards, pouring a vicious fire at the schooner's men. The bullets whistled all around, rattling the sails and some going clear through the schooner and sloop. One bullet passed through the cabin within two feet of Lieutenant Blount. There was a little danger as the wheel of the Three Belles, but in spite of the flying rifle balls he never deserted his post, remarking to Lieutenant Blount: "Guess I might as well die now as any other time." In fact all the negroes showed spirit and sided with the Americans. Fortunately for the storm-bound men, night drove the Spaniards back to the shore, and early the next morning the wind changed and carried the two prizes on. Taking chances on their course being the right one, they sailed out, when, as a final blow, their water gave out. On Rebecca's boat, the sight of a strange schooner flying an American flag roused their last courage. She was the J. M. Hopkins, from Baltimore for New Orleans, with coal, and had been delayed by head winds. She gave the prize crew a barrel of water, some tobacco and a chart, and set them straight on their course. Wearily and weather-worn they drew into Key West harbor after the worst fortnight any of the crews had ever experienced.

RED CROSS LABORS.

REPORT ON WHAT HAS BEEN DONE
AT SANTIAGO.

Nurses Did Their First Work in a Hospital Filled With Sick and Wounded Cubans—Provisions Sent to Guantanamo. Lots of Things to Be Done.

The following letter was received recently by the chairman of the executive committee of the American National Red Cross from Treasurer C. H. H. Cottrell at Port Antonio, Jamaica: "MY DEAR SIR—I noted in your message to Miss Barton that you are anxious to hear from us, and as I know Miss Barton has all of her time from early morning to late night so fully occupied as not to spare a moment from present duties I will endeavor to give you a brief sketch of what has been done since we left Key West on June 20. The good ship Texas lay in tropical waters so long that her bottom became a coral reef, and when she finally got under way she was only able to make seven or eight miles an hour, and we used up five days in making an 800 mile journey.

"On our arrival off the bay of Santiago de Cuba Miss Barton reported to Admiral Sampson, who advised us to proceed to Guantanamo bay, 30 miles farther east, to await developments, which we did, arriving there on the evening of June 25. At Guantanamo we found a good landlocked harbor where our ship could lie still and give us a much needed night's rest, which we all enjoyed. There was a camp of 700 or 800 marines at this point, also a camp of insurgents. That evening several naval officers came aboard to pay their respects to Miss Barton and were very cordial, as indeed the naval men are at all times. By invitation of Commander Donlap all hands visited the hospital ship Solace the next morning and were greatly pleased with the boat and the attention paid them by the officers and medical staff.

"As there seemed to be nothing we could do at Guantanamo it was decided

we had better return to Siboney, where the largest number of troops were, and offer our services to the hospitals. This was done on Sunday, June 26. All the army officers received our advances politely, but rather stiffly, at first declining any aid, but eventually confessing that they had nothing but army rations of hog meat, hard tack and coffee with which to feed their sick and that they would accept a few things to help them out until their own supplies arrived. But they declined all offers of nurses and doctors.

"Refused by our own people, we next called on General Canja of the Cuban army and were most cordially received, his medical men being only too glad to accept all we had to offer. So the next morning our four Red Cross nurses and Sister Bettina went over to the Cuban hospital, which was as repulsive and forbidding a place as can be imagined, and began to work. The house and patients were astounded and transformed with such a baptism of soap and water as never was heard of before in this lighted region, and by afternoon that little hospital was one clean spot in the town.

"That little bit of practical work spread through rank and file like the proverbial wildfire, and before nightfall our poor boys in blue, who had been lying on the floors, many of them without even a blanket, were asking each other and their slovenly male nurses how it was that the Red Cross came down here and gave them the go-by and put the Cubans on beds with soft pillows and blankets and clean sheets. Of course much vigorous kicking and the terrible contrast between the Cuban and our army hospitals could have but one result, and the army surgeons are now willing and eager to have us on any terms we may suggest and are constantly asking for more than we are prepared to give. We have opened a Red Cross hospital here and have 24 beds, which is the capacity of the hospital.

"Commander McCulla of Guantanamo sent us word the other day that there were a number of poor Cubans at his camp who were in need of help and asked us to bring him 5,000 rations. We steamed up there the same day and issued 7,500 pounds of substantial food to those people and returned to Siboney at once. We have received another requisition from the same officer for 25,000 rations, and yesterday we returned to Guantanamo prepared to deliver 50,000, but Commander McCulla said that he had no place to store so large an amount, and he therefore requested us

to leave only 10,000 rations, which did.

"There has been hard fighting front of Santiago de Cuba for several days past and a large number of wounded men have come into Siboney, probably 400 or 500. The United States authorities were entirely unprepared to receive them, and no services to bandage them, and the Red Cross has proved perfect godsend, and as you will have seen by the telegrams that have been sent you are now in full accord with the military surgeons—at this end.

"Kearney and Egan went to the front last Saturday and found a deplorable condition of suffering there. The next day Miss Barton, Dr. Hubbell, Dr. Mrs. Gardner and McDowell joined them, riding in an ambulance while General Shafter sent for them. They took along two six horse wagon loads of supplies, and Sunday night Hubbell turned to the ship and got as many more. Our people began work the next morning they arrived on the field, and they will remain there as long as there is need for them. Lesser and the nurse have been doing fine work here in the army hospitals, though they have had to work day and night under most adverse conditions. Sunday night, when they were coming to the ship for rest, they were asked to board the Harvar and attend a lot of Spaniards who were on the fleet when it was annihilated, and they spent the entire night there, returning to the ship in an exhausted condition. After four hours' rest they all returned to shore again.

"We have run over to Port Antonio, Jamaica, for ice and some other thing that we need and return to Siboney to night. Everything down here has come our way, and the only regret we have is that our force is not larger and that we have not certain things in our camp which would be useful just now. As our positions have rotted, and we have some meat and codfish, but the remainder of the cargo is all right, so far as we know. We hope that the end of the war is near at hand and that we shall be able to unload this ship within a few days."—New York Sun.

SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO

What It Has Cost the United States to Take the City.

The United States have appropriated on account of the war \$293,000,000, and the actual expenditures thus far aggregated \$123,000,000. Most of this has been spent in the operations resulting in the surrender of Santiago. Other noteworthy expenditures are coal and ammunition used by Dewey, by the blockading squadron and in Sampson's successful bombardment of San Juan.

In detail the war has cost, as nearly as can be stated in round figures gathered from official sources in Washington, is as follows:

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN BATTLE. Total officers, privates and marines killed 2,000; wounded, 1,500; total, 3,500.

HOW THE MONEY HAS BEEN SPENT.

Transportation, mobilizing soldiers and for transport.	\$17,000,000
Subsistence of the army 21 days.	4,000,000
Medical expenditure for Cuba.	1,500,000
Additional to increase naval strength.	20,000,000
Expenditures for ammunition.	5,000,000
Expenditures for ordnance and arms.	6,000,000
Commissary supplies for mobilized army.	10,000,000
Tools, clothing and camp equipment.	9,000,000
Forces and mules.	4,000,000
Cost for warships.	4,000,000
Pay for officers and men, army.	1,000,000
Pay for officers and sailors.	2,000,000
Strengthening coast defenses.	8,000,000
Laying harbor mines.	1,500,000
Increased cable and telegraph tolls.	2,000,000
Increased force of troops, special agents, expenses and salaries.	1,000,000
Increased secret service and caring for Spanish prisoners.	600,000
Ammunition for bombardment Santiago.	4,000,000
For war.	6,000,000
Total appropriations for war.	\$293,000,000
Total actual expenditures.	\$123,000,000

—New York World.

A Spanish Prisoner. High over his head the starry flag is floating. But on his breast he wears the sufferer's pall. Our prison here securely closed around him. Though, Mike, friend, the name we have enrolled.

But never once has he seems to hear the cheering. That greets the story of a victory won. And unresisting to what we are all rejoicing. When news is brought us of a brave deed done.

He sits apart and sings with sweetest cadence. The songs learned long ago in sunny Spain. He cannot chide him, for we love the melody. Our gold canary from the Spanish main. —Boston Transcript.

10 Days Inventory Sale.

For the next ten days previous to our semi-annual inventory sale, we shall offer the best bargains ever seen in the clothing trade of Lowell.

Suits commonly sold at \$8, \$10 and \$12, marked down to \$5, \$6 and \$8.

Underwear and Furnishings in like proportion.

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.
31 to 39 Merrimack Street.

IN THE DIAMOND

General Review of the Season's Game.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES ARE GRADUALLY DECREASING.

Sketches of Well Known Ball Players.

War and base ball are not congenial under mates. That fact has at last come to the base ball impresarios through the only vulnerable part of their anatomy—their pockets. On every side league managers are reducing expenses to prevent them from disbanding. Even the national organization is sweeping away toward supplementary proceedings and the sheriff's clutches. The blanket statement does not apply to every club in the league, but it is true of the majority.

The history of the present season is a tale of disappearing dollars. New York, Cincinnati, Brooklyn and Boston are added slightly to their bank accounts, but the wads of the other managers are daily growing more emaciated.

As a rule, base ball backers can't go to places in the "good" season. Let a losing season come and they squeal more frantically than pigs when a conversion into sausages. At present the so-called managers are pinching miserably and incessantly, but they will not continue to let those precious simoleons slip away. Before the brunt of the loss will be shifted to the shoulders of the players. Already a proposition is on foot to reduce the salary of every club to fourteen and the league staff will probably be cut down by half.

Several clubs have already reduced their list of employees to fourteen, without waiting for the concerted action of their associates. Boston and Baltimore are among the early birds on the pinching process. Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis are also in line to follow their policy, no matter to what extent it may be carried out. If the managers of the league do not stop their pinching of slingshots, ball players will have to shovel coal, mow lawns or serve as night watchmen in order to get a living. But depend upon it, those big-hearted managers will finish head of the game.

Hamlin has been forced to release four players in the last few weeks. His spare pitcher, Bowerman, and O'Brien, his utility man, were released to Pittsburgh for a trifling consideration. Pittsburgh and Hoffer have also received their walking papers. Evidently Hamlin himself may receive his conge and a cheaper if not less able manager will be engaged.

Pittsburgh discarded Walter Brodie and Morgan Murphy to make way for the Baltimore recruits. A few years back, in Baltimore's palmy days, Brodie was looked on as a star of the first water and Murphy shone with equal lustre among the backstops not so long ago. This is a great year for base ball in Canada. Montreal and Toronto have clubs in the eastern league which at this writing stand second and third respectively in the league race, and Hamilton, Guelph and London have franchises in the International league. There are stronger amateur leagues in the larger cities and base ball is booming in Woodstock, Stratford, Galt, Berlin, Hespeler, Kitchener, Palmerston and several of the other Ontario towns. Our national game play a prominent part in the observance of the Queen's birthday. Three games were played at Hamilton one in the morning and two in the afternoon. The attendance at the first game was 800 and 3500 attended the double header. The growth of base ball at Montreal has been phenomenal. That city has had a professional team less than a year, the Rochester team having been transferred to the Canadian metropolis after the destruction of the grand stand in the Garden city by fire during the season of 1897. The fine showing of its team in this season's race has boomed the game, and it is to be hoped that this and the strong rivalry with Toronto will make Montreal one of the best cities in the Eastern league for years to come.

Patrick J. Crisham, the crack catcher of the Providence club, was born June 25, 1878, in Amesbury, Mass. He began playing base ball professionally, with the Lowell club of the New England association, when only 17 years of age. This was in 1895. About the middle of the season the Lowell club disbanded and Crisham finished the season with the Lewiston of the New England league. At the close of the season he was sold to the Independent Newport club. In 1897 Newport was admitted to the New England league and out of 168 games played by that team, Crisham caught in 164, making but 22 errors during the season, and this is a record that will not be equalled for many seasons to come. He easily led the catchers of the league and batted 360. At the close of the season he was drafted by Brooklyn, but owing to a surplus of catchers, he was loaned out to Providence, where he has been playing wonderful ball, and undoubtedly he will soon be back in faster company.

A well known base ball article has the following to say about Anson:

"He does not startle the town by any vain glorious boasts, nor ultra-angustine predictions upon his accession to the leadership. This is a good sign, for prematurely counted chickens seldom materialize.

He has pledged himself to do his best and that is surely enough. Anson's record shows him to be a master of ball field strategy and a judge par excellence of base ball material.

Had he not performed as manager of the New Yorks, the gladiators who now represent Manhattan on the diamond would sooner or later sink to the ranks of the 'has-beens.'

"Baseballists do not last forever and few of the giants can lay claim to youth. Some day, probably in the near future, several of them must bid farewell to the ball field and upon Anson would devolve the task of finding their successors. He would be amply fitted for the duty.

"Before his misfortunes in Chicago the

veteran enjoyed the reputation of being the keenest judge of young players in the business.

"He was quick to note a star decline, and old-timers vividly remember how he unhesitatingly critiqued by disposing of such mainstays as Kelly, Clarkson and Gore, and yet holding together a winning team. In their places he installed Darling, Duffy, Pettit, Ryan and Van Halgren, who still survive the ebullience of time."

"For years I have been watching the stripping that come to the big league, from the minor ranks," remarked Patsey Donovan, "their entry to fast company is most promising. They agonize their first week or so by accepting spectacular chances and their manager again halts the coming of another Hugh Jennings or another Bill Lange. Then, of a sudden, they fall down on the easiest snags and their career receive such a shock that they never recover. Their brilliant beginning and pathetic finish are due to but one thing—lack of nerve. A little conceit or assurance would make these youngsters go the distance. There's the case of Gene Demontreville. When he came to Pittsburgh in 1894, under Connie Mack, he was the freshest youngster that ever came into the major ranks and this doesn't bar Merets. When Connie told Gene that another year's training in the minors might make a ball player out of him, what do you suppose the cheery little fellow said to Connie? 'That's all right about sending me back to the minors, but I have graduated from the primary school and I'll be back in the big league push and make some of you old has-beens hustle.' was the parting shot that Gene gave Connie. If other sample lots, who fall by the wayside, had this nerve, they would be numerous enough for the big league."

—J. J. Kane.

MAD DOG.

SHOT BY DR. VILES LAST EVENING.

A thoroughbred dog, belonging to D. K. Cheever of Branch street, went mad last evening and caused considerable excitement in the vicinity of Westford and Coral streets. The animal fortunately confined himself to back yards biting no one. He wound up in the yard of Dr. Viles, the well known veterinarian, and was being a grand time chewing up the doctor's fence when the latter shot him. The dog was suffering from dumb rabies, with a slight attack of hydrophobia.

SURE TO PASS.

Lieut. Hobson and the brave crew of the Merrimack did not receive the thanks of congress, although many of the friends of George Charette of Lowell believe they did.

In answer to an inquiry Congressman Knox wrote as follows, yesterday afternoon:

"My Dear Sir—The resolution to which you refer came from the senate and lay upon the speaker's table. It was not referred to a committee in order that it might be more speedily acted upon, but in the event before adjournment, it was not reached."

"There is no doubt of its passage by practical unanimity. I do not know of a member of the house who is not eager to vote for it."

Very truly yours,
W. S. Knox."

BROKE HIS NECK.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LAWYER-RENCHE MASON.

Lawrence, July 19.—John McNulty, aged 37, was killed by falling a distance of 25 feet. McNulty, who was a mason, missed his footing on a stag. He broke his neck and both shoulders. He leaves a wife and two children.

MILL OWNER.

OF CHELMSFORD PURCHASES WOOLEN PLANTS.

George C. Moore of North Chelmsford has purchased the woolen plants of the Chase Woolen company in Dudley and North Oxford, a transfer of a \$170,000 business. The deal was transacted by George Tracy, a partner of the late firm of John Chase and Sons, of which F. T. Chase was senior partner and Hon. Charles Haggerty counsel for the corporation. Messrs. Tracy and Haggerty met the committee appointed by the creditors in Boston Saturday and closed the deal. The committee were J. Russell, Marble of Worcester, Albert W. Smith of Providence and Charles B. Barnes of Boston.

The parties agreed to pay all indebtedness with 100 cents on the dollar, 55 per cent, in stock of the Chase Woolen company, 21 per cent, on bonds and 14 per cent in cash. The Dudley mill employs about 500 hands and manufactures woolen cloth, mostly suitings. The mill is now rushing a large government order for army blue cloth while the mill at North Oxford has been idle for some time, although it is given out that it will soon start up. Superintendent Francis Howard will be retained in his position.

Webster Correspondent of Worcester Spy.

COUNSEL FEES.

LEGISLATIVE RETURNS BEING SLOWLY FILED.

The returns of expenses paid for legislative counsel and agents during the last session of the state legislature are slowly being filed at the office of the secretary of state. The most important of the returns are:

A. E. Pillsbury, \$300 from Henry B. Williams and Babson S. Ladd, trustees for Westminster chambers, for legal services in connection with bill to limit the height of buildings in Copley Square, Everett V. Burdette, \$2514; A. E. Pillsbury, \$250 as counsel and Frank J. Ladd \$900 as legislative agent for the Massachusetts street railway association.

Other fees paid were: Curtis G. Metzler for Annie M. Brooks, \$20; J. B. Lord, for George P. Smith, \$20; John C. Lane for the public commissioners of New Bedford; Arthur J. Doane, \$20; H. D. Matthews, \$12 for the legislative board of the railway employees of Massachusetts; Charles T. Boney \$100 for W. H. Beane.

The mayor and Chief Engineer Hester yesterday began taking over the new contract for the electric lighting and the present contract which was for five years, just expiring, the price is 35 cents per light per night 250 nights. The electric light company has been called upon to put in its bid and there will probably be others.



OFFICER LENNON Pursuing a Fleeing Bicyclist.

EXCITING CHASE

Of Officer Lennon After a Bicyclist

WHO WAS RIDING ON THE SIDEWALK.

Biker Leaves His Wheel After Him.

A young man supposed to be Joseph Sauswell of 32 Campau street and Officer Michael Lennon furnished amusement for a crowd on Lakeview avenue yesterday noon and incidentally furnished the police with a fine bicycle, for which they would like a chainlink. Recently, it seems, complaints have been made at the police station that bicyclists daily violate the city ordinance relative to wheels by riding on the sidewalk in front of the home of Capt. Read on Lakeview avenue beyond Allen street, to the great fear and distress of pedestrians and particularly those of the gentler sex. Officer Michael Lennon whose beat covers nearly all of Centralville, was notified of the violation of the ordinance and he made it his business to be in the vicinity about the noon hour when the wheelmen are most numerous. His wheelman was riding on the sidewalk on the opposite side of the street. He had not been waiting long when along came a biker heading for the sidewalk and riding quite rapidly. Officer Lennon waited until the rider had got up near him when he walked across the road and signalled him to stop, for the purpose of warning him not to go on the sidewalk in future, for that is where the wheelmen were riding. Upon seeing the officer approach him hurried ahead a short distance and half dropping from his wheel with great suddenness took the wheel by the crossbars and started to run across to the fields near by which go to the river. Of course, when he ran, Officer Lennon ran and the crowd on the street on their way to dinner paused and then ran, too. Into the fields went the bicyclist with the wheel and after him went the officer. As they neared a clump of



OFFICER LENNON Returning with the Captured Bike.

brush, the officer gained upon the fleeing biker who could not make much progress with the wheel. Just as they reached the brush, Officer Lennon was almost within reaching distance of his spinning competitor when the latter relinquishing his hold on the wheel took a mad dash for the river. Officer Lennon, fearful lest the fellow should jump in, gave up the chase and returned

home, 50 Pine street, aged 66 years and one month.

FUNERALS.

EMERY—The funeral of Samuel Emery took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his late home, rear of 22 Wilder street. Services were held, Rev. F. L. Kelley of the Central church of Prout officiating. Appropriate musical selections were rendered effectively by Mrs. Cyrus Johnson and Mrs. George Burns. Many floral tributes were placed upon the casket. Burial was in the Lowell cemetery and the bearers were Walter Eaton, Hiram Linscott, Stephen Prescott and Wyman Farrell.

HUSE—The funeral of Lewis H. Huse took place from the home of his parents, 22 Walker street, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. James W. Higgins officiated. The body was sent to Pitt's Bay, P. Q.

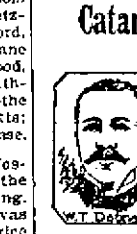
ABBOTT—The remains of Albert P. Abbott were interred Saturday afternoon in the Elmwood cemetery. Rev. Mr. Merriam officiated at the services. The funeral took place from 625 School street, and the bearers were Deacons Osgood and Spiller and Messrs. Monroe and Brickett.

MATRIMONIAL.

TABOR—KINGSBURY. Mr. Bert Tabor, the well known musician, and Miss Annie Kingsbury of Bridge street were united in marriage Sunday, by Rev. C. W. Huntington. They will reside in Centralville.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE.

Manchester, N. H., July 18.—Rev. Bishop D. M. Bradley has issued an order to all Catholic churches of the New Hampshire diocese that in future a special prayer for peace between this country and Spain shall be offered at the conclusion of the regular services of the Sunday masses, this to continue until hostilities shall cease.



Catarrh Of The Liver.

Many forms of liver trouble are directly traceable to catarrh, which Peruna always cures. W. T. Dabney, of Carl, Tenn., writes: "I am restored to health, thanks to your medicine and Almighty God. I can recommend Peruna as one of the best remedies for nervous prostration and liver troubles ever heard of."

All druggists sell Peruna.

to where his wheel was dropped. When he went to look again for the wheelman, he could not see him, and is now wondering if he did go into the water, for there appeared to be no other means of escape for him.

Officer Lennon took the wheel, which is a good one and, apparently new, to the police station and is now wondering why the young man made such an extraordinary effort to get away from

WOMAN INJURED

While Passing Along Suffolk Street.

STROOK ON THE HEAD WITH A BRICK.

Thrown It Is Alleged by a Creek.

The warm spell has evidently set the Achillean blood of the local Greeks at fighting heat, for after a period of quiet and law abiding life, they are heard from again in pugnauous mood. When the Greek meets Greek in pugnauous mood, time and place cut no figure with them, the turf of war begins at the drop of the hat and it looks out generally until the patrol wagon arrives. On Friday morning, as early as six o'clock, the residents of Daly's block and the blocks in the yard beside on Suffolk street were hit with war paint on, at least, some of them were, and an inoffensive young woman, residing on Branch street, while passing the yard on her way to her work in the Tremont and Suffolk mills was struck in the back of the head with a full sized brick and rendered senseless.

It was too early to find a drug store open, and the young woman was carried into a nearby bakery. She had two wounds in her head and they bled profusely. Her wounds were dressed and she went to the mill but she was so weak that her overseer sent her home. She was able to go to work on Monday but is not yet fully recovered.

Other women who were on the street at the time, state that they noticed a number of Greeks fighting and saw one of them throw the brick which struck the young woman.

Mallox at all drugists, 25c and 50c per bottle.

LAKEVIEW OPERA.

In spite of the unfavorable weather two fairly good audiences attended the performances of "The Bohemian Girl" by the Andrews' opera company yesterday afternoon and evening. The opera was finely sung; the individual and chorus work being all that could be desired. Especially pleasing were the singing such familiar selections as "The Heart Bowed Down" by George Andrews; "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls" by Miss French; and "Then You'll Remember Me" by P. W. Walters. T. J. Johnson did well as the gypsy, a part entirely different from what he has previously assumed during his stay here. At the matinee performance Miss Julia Gifford played the role of Arline in an entirely satisfactory manner. Miss French taking her place in the evening. Commencing with this evening there will be matinees daily at 3 o'clock and in future the evening performance will begin at 8:15 sharp. This will give Nashua a chance to attend and arrive home in time to take the late cars from the centre of the city, while the last cars in this city will always be held until after the arrival of the "opera" cars from Lakeview. The bill for the last three days of the week will be "The Mikado."

Mallox will put now life in your blood.

A ROUGH RIDER'S STORY.

Lieutenant Joseph Carr's Graphic Description of His Experiences in Cuba.

Lieutenant Joseph A. Carr, one of Roosevelt's rough riders, arrived in Washington recently with two bad wounds. He was in three hard fights and tells a graphic story of his experiences. He fought the Spaniards when they were behind cover at Sevilla, he was in the daring assault that resulted in the capture of the hill at St. Juan, and he was in the fight when the enemy made a desperate sortie in a vain attempt to drive the rough riders from their position. A part of his pocket knife was carried through him by a Spanish bullet. He says: "The fighting from the first engagement to the last I was in was desperate. We were not supported by artillery, and it was a test of what American nerve and determination could do. At the engagement with the ambush most of my troops were shot down and I was left in command of what remained of the troops. Many all around me fell in this second engagement on San Juan hill. After we had

ALLAN LINE

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, From company's floor, West 25th St., New York. State of Nebraska, Friday, July 1, at 1 p. m. Washington, Friday, July 2, at 1 p. m. State of Nebraska, Friday, July 3, at 1 p. m. Glasgow, Friday, July 4, at 11 a. m. State of Nebraska, Friday, July 5, at 11 a. m. Glasgow, Friday, July 6, at 11 a. m. State of Nebraska, Friday, July 7, at 11 a. m. Glasgow, Friday, July 8, at 11 a. m. State of Nebraska, Friday, July 9, at 11 a. m. Glasgow, Friday, July 10, at 11 a. m. State of Nebraska, Friday, July 11, at 11 a. m. Glasgow, Friday, July 12, at 11 a. m. State of Nebraska, Friday, July 13, at 11 a. m. Glasgow, Friday, July 14, at 11 a. m. State of Nebraska, Friday, July 15, at 11 a. m. Glasgow, Friday, July 16, at 11 a. m. State of Nebraska, Friday, July 17, at 11 a. m. Glasgow, Friday, July 18, at 11 a. m. State of Nebraska, Friday, July 19, at 11 a. m. Glasgow, Friday, July 20, at 11 a. m. State of Nebraska, Friday, July 21, at 11 a. m. 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S. S. CANADA (New.)

6000 Tons, has been appointed to sail as follows:

Thursday, June 30, at 5 p. m.

S. S. New England

(New) THURSDAY, July 14, 5 p. m. ST. LAWRENCE SERVICE.

Steamers from Montreal every Thursday. Season passage \$75 and upwards, according to location and season.

Second cabin (very superior accommodations) \$40; return \$75; Storage Passage \$60. For passage, plans and information, apply to the company's office, 125 State street, Boston, or in Lowell to

Dennis Murphy, Agt., 18 Appleton St. J. F. O'Donnell, Market, Cor. Worthen Sts., F. B. Leeds, 5 Bridge St., O. A. Bernstein, 780 Gorham St.

LOST: A pocketbook containing a sum of money in bills, a few receipts, etc., probably between Rockmark Square and Alder street. Finder suitably rewarded at this office.

FOUND: A brown spaniel dog. Owner can have by calling at 44 Worthen street and paying for this advertisement.

Pass The

FAVORITE MILK BISCUIT

to the guest with a dairy appetite; pass them to the invalid who needs nourishment; pass them to any one at any time; with salad, soup or chowder they are sure to prove most acceptable because they are the most delicious biscuit ever baked. Sold everywhere with the word "Favorite" on every biscuit. Baked in the best bakery in New England.

NATIONAL B

driven the Spanish off and taken possession of San Juan hill Colonel Roosevelt was ordered to occupy another eminence about 500 yards forward. When we got there, there were but 90 of us occupying this position. The Spanish fire never ceased. We had no earthworks and no artillery. We had simply to lie there and hold our position in a perfect hell of fire. I saw no flinching. No man seemed to think of retreating, but every nerve was strained to its utmost and our boys made a display of courage and coolness which I cannot help feeling is somehow a part of the American blood.

"After holding the position there under an incessant fire we had later to defend ourselves against an assault by the Spanish in an attempt on their part to recapture the position. It was estimated that there were 4,000 Spaniards engaged in this sortie to recapture Roosevelt's position and the San Juan hill. The fire was terrific, and our men went right into the teeth of it, and after awhile the Spaniards seemed to be bewildered and taken entirely out of their calculations by the fact that our men advanced to the fire instead of retreating. Then the enemy gave way, and we had repulsed them. It was here that I was struck. I was entirely disabled and taken on back to the field hospital. There, while under the shadow of the Red Cross, I was shot again in the hip, and the Spaniards seemed to direct their most savage fire wherever they saw the Red Cross."—Frederic Bonzinger in Chicago Times-Herald.

Mallox brings the glow of health to your cheeks.

The Road to Klondike

Is a hard one, but while traveling in a pair of

\$3.00

SUNLIGHT SHOES

convinces you that you have found the shoe of all shoes. Highest in workmanship, latest in style. The latest lasts and one of the best wearing shoes in the market. It will pay you better to buy an article of known value than to experiment with shoes of unknown quality.

HIGH GRADE REPAIRING

Sunlight Shoe Store

100 Central St., Opp. Market.

WANTED

To say we have a few bargains as follows:

THE SUN LATEST!

6 O'CLOCK

22,780 MEN

Turned Over to Shafter as Prisoners.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The war department has received a despatch dated yesterday from General Shafter saying that the roster of prisoners was landed in yesterday afternoon by General Toral and that the total is 22,780 men. General Shafter's despatch added that the prisoners turned over to him far exceeded in numbers the strength of his own army.

SANTIAGO AFTER SURRENDER.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

SANTIAGO, July 18.—6 p. m.—Via Kingston, J. M., July 19.—S. 15 a. m.—Santiago is now a city of silence.

The American flag waves over the military headquarters on Morro's flag-staff and Red Cross emblems are plentiful as the church spires.

Almost the entire population this afternoon, gathered about the wharves, where the Spanish shipping, now prizes of the United States, will soon be augmented by a large fleet of transports flying the American colors.

Some stores, mostly for the sale of liquors or drugs, are open, but their patrons are few. Beggars are in evidence, of the same importunate sort that make Havana unpleasant for the foreigners. Now and then a man or woman of the better class beg the correspondents for "milk for my little one in the name of God."

At the dock where the Red Cross steamer state of Texas is unloading and preparing for a long stay, a guard from the Ninth Infantry has been mounted but the soldiers have had little trouble, except from the hordes of bad boys, indigenous to seaport cities.

There is no evidence of gloom on the faces of the Spanish men and women. These mercurial people are already laughing and are pleased at the military and naval show and at the prospect of getting food other than rice and salt meats.

Nearly all the better class of houses are closed. The residents evidently have not yet returned from El Caney and other suburban places to which they fled on the threat of bombardment by the land and sea forces of the United States.

Filth is noticeable everywhere and strange to say, the city is healthy in spite of it. But if Santiago is to continue healthy, much sanitary work is necessary.

Arrangements are now under way for the removal of the most dangerous features and to improve those which tend to pollute the city.

The harbor of Santiago is a very beautiful place, with its high ramparts of mountains, groves of cocoa palms, banana trees, and flowering shrubs pushing down to the very brink of the water.

The channel is tortuous and marked by bright blue and white buoys or more clearly defined in places by long beams of logs marking the entrance of shallow bays and inlets. Old churches, forts and bastions share the promontories with light wooden houses for the summer use of the upper classes.

The harbor was the scene of a beautiful marine pageant this afternoon. A score or more of American transports, the way being pointed out by the Buwanen, glided majestically to the quiet anchorage, something they had not enjoyed for weeks, being compelled instead to stand out to sea at night, to be tossed about by the waves or to use the precarious holding-grounds of Balquidil. They were fine boats, many of them being among the largest ships of the American merchant marine. Nearly all were fully betrimmed with the national colors and decked with flags as they steamed in proudly, making not only a good show but extending about over a mile of water.

COMMUNICATION NOW CUT OFF.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, July 19.—The West Indian and Panama Telegraph company has sent the following notice to the Western Union Telegraph company's central cable office:

"The American government has taken possession of the cables at Santiago de Cuba, and no communication via Jamaica and Santiago will be allowed until further notice.

SOLDIERS POISONED AT CAMP ALGER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Fifty-five men belonging to Company A, Twenty-second Kansas Volunteers at Camp Alger were poisoned today by eating hash that had been cooked in a tin-lined vessel that had become corroded. Fifteen of the men are seriously ill, and not expected to recover. The hash was eaten at breakfast this morning and those who partook of it became ill shortly afterwards. The hospital doctors pronounce it to be ptomaine poisoning.

ALL THE INTERIOR GARRISONS WILL NOW BE TAKEN NEXT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Shafter, in a message to the war department, says he will send officers and men to receive the surrender of the garrisons in the interior, numbering about 2000 Spanish soldiers. He will also send forces to receive the surrender of the coast towns of Guanahama, Barahona, Sagua and Pinar. Ten thousand stands of arms, he says, were taken at Santiago.

REGIMENTS OF HAINES' BRIGADE WILL GO AT ONCE TO PORTO RICO.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following regiments comprising Haines' Brigade, have been ordered to Newport News, whence they will embark for Porto Rico:

Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania, and Fourth Ohio, comprising from 3,500 to 4,000 men. In addition, four batteries of artillery, making 700 men and 1,200 horses, a hospital corps of 200 and a signal corps of 200 men, have been ordered to Newport News. It has not been definitely decided and will not be until General Brooke has been heard from which regiments from the First and Second divisions of his corps shall go to Porto Rico, but the first and third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois are among the probable selections. The first Illinois is the only regiment known here to have actually gone to Porto Rico with General Miles.

WAS ACQUITTED SUPREME COURT

Jury Returned Verdict of Justifiable Homicide. Acts on the Manchester Liquor Cases.

IN THE CASE OF SAMUEL H. TAYLOR. COURT SETS ASIDE THE ORIGINAL VERDICT.

Who Killed His Child's Abductor. And Will Give the Matter a Hearing.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—Samuel H. Taylor, the traveling salesman, who Saturday night shot and killed Benjamin H. Saunders, whom he charged with the abduction of his child, was yesterday acquitted, the coroner's jury returning a verdict of "justifiable homicide." Taylor's wife, from whom he is separated, is a cousin of the rich Mattingly's, distillers of Owensboro, Ky.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

St. Louis, July 19.—The house and barn of Ambrose H. Proctor at Westminister were struck by lightning and burned this morning. The loss was \$2500. The property was insured.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, July 19.—On board the Norwegian steamer Tula which arrived this morning from Mexico were Captain Christensen, his wife, and seven shipwrecked seamen of the Norwegian bark Steffing, which went ashore June 20 on Rosario reef, west coast of Cuba, during a voyage from Cape Town for Apalachicola. The crew succeeded in getting ashore and managed to reach Bahama where they took passage on a Spanish schooner for Progreso. They will be sent home by the Norwegian consul.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Vineyard Haven, July 19.—The steam yacht Enterprise, A. J. Cassatt, owner, from Newport to Marblehead and the schooner William Jones of New York Captain McLean, from Hillsboro, N. B., for New York, put into this port today having been in collision between Crislip and Cape Poge early this morning. The Enterprise, which is brig-rigged, had her fore and top sails broken, and her mainmast lashed to the mast. The other boat was struck on the starboard quarter. She lost her stern boom and had her spar and mainmast torn. Her hull was only slightly injured. The Enterprise proceeded for Marblehead after clearing away wreckage at 10 a. m.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Albany, N. Y., July 19.—Myron H. Rooker, editor of the Press and Knickerbocker, died here this morning.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Newark, N. J., July 19.—George Rosenfield, a pugilist, is in a hospital here and may die from the result of a blow received last night. He boxed with "Red" Connolly at a show of the Harrison Athletic club and during the contest received a knockout blow on the jaw. He was carried for in the Harrison club during the night, but his condition became so serious that he was removed to the hospital here this morning. Connolly was arrested and is held to await the result of Rosenfield's injuries.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Oswego, N. Y., July 19.—The large malt house owned by the Stevenson Brewing company of New York, was struck by lightning this morning and was destroyed by fire. Loss over \$100,000. Partially insured.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Messrs. O'Hearney and Dowd are giving their patrons very useful souvenirs in the shape of flag fans.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Hartford, Conn., July 19.—In the Superior court today, Judge Prentiss appointed Ezra E. Bailey of the Windsor Locks temporary receiver of the Seymour Paper company. Bonds were fixed at \$50,000. A suit has been brought against the company for the appointment of a receiver, which will be argued at the October term of the court.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The price in the new contract for sidewalks, 27 cents a square yard; top dressing, 17-1-2 cents; street cleaning, 25 cents; patching new work, 27 cents; patching top dressing, 27 cents.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, July 19.—Six hundred machinists and apprentices employed by R. H. and company, manufacturers of printing presses, went on strike today. The men demand a minimum scale of wages at \$2.50 a day and the abolition of the piece work system.

body, which is the capacity of the hospital.

Commander McCalla of Chattanooga sent us word the other day that there were a number of poor Cubans at his camp who were in need of help and asked us to bring him 5,000 rations. We stepped up there the same day and issued 7,000 pounds of substantial to these people and returned to Siboney at once. We have received another requisition from the same officer for 25,000 rations, and yesterday we returned to Chattanooga prepared to deliver 50,000, but Commander McCalla said that he had no place to store so large an amount, and he therefore requested us to leave only 10,000 rations, which we did.

"There has been hard fighting in front of Santiago de Cuba for several days past and a large number of wounded men have come into Siboney, probably 400 or 500. The United States authorities were entirely unprepared in medicine, food or services to handle them, and the Red Cross has proved a perfect godsend, and as you will have seen by the telegrams that have been sent you are now in full accord with the military surgeons—at this end.

"Kennan and Egan went to the front last Saturday and found a deplorable condition of suffering there. The next day Miss Barton, Dr. Hubbard, Dr. and Mrs. Gardner and McDowell joined them, riding in an ambulance which General Shafter sent for them. They took along two six horse wagon loads of supplies, and Sunday night Hubbard returned to the ship and got as much more. Our people began work the moment they arrived on the field, and they will remain there as long as there is need for them. Lesser and the nurses have been doing fine work here in the army hospitals, though they have had to work day and night under most adverse conditions. Sunday night, when they were coming to the ship for rest, they were asked to board the Harvard and attend a lot of Spaniards who were on the fleet when it was annihilated, and they spent the entire night there, returning to the ship in an exhausted condition. After four hours' rest they all returned to shore again.

"We have run over to Port Antonio, Jamaica, for ice and some other things that we need, and return to Siboney tonight. Everything down here has come our way, and the only regret we have is that our force is not larger and that we have not certain things in our cargo which would be useful just now. All our patients have rallied, and we may lose some men and mules, but the remainder of the cargo is all right, so far as we know. We hope that the end of the war is near at hand and that we shall be able to unload this ship within a few days."—New York Sun.

RED CROSS LABORS.

REPORT ON WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AT SANTIAGO.

Kraus Did Their First Work In a Hospital Filled With Sick and Wounded Cubans—Provisions Sent to Guantanamo. Lots of Things to Be Done.

The following letter was received recently by the chairman of the executive committee of the American National Red Cross from Treasurer C. H. H. Colledge at Port Antonio, Jamaica:

"MY DEAR SIR:—I noted in your message to Miss Barton, that you are anxious to hear from us, and as I know Miss Barton has all of her time from early morning to late night so fully occupied as not to spare a moment from present duties I will endeavor to give you a brief sketch of what has been done since we left Key West on June 20. The good ship Texas lay in tropical waters so long that her bottom became a coral reef, and when she finally got under way she was only able to make seven or eight miles an hour, and we used up five days in making an 800 mile journey.

"On our arrival off the bay of Santiago de Cuba Miss Barton reported to Admiral Sampson, who advised us to proceed to Guantanamo bay, 30 miles farther east, to await developments, which we did, arriving there on the evening of June 26. At Guantanamo we found a good landlocked harbor where our ship could lie still and give us a much needed night's rest, which we all enjoyed. There was a camp of 700 or 800 marines at this point, also a camp of insurgents. That evening several naval officers came aboard to pay their respects to Miss Barton and were very cordial, as indeed the naval men are at all times. By invitation of Commander Danlop all hands visited the hospital ship Solace the next morning and were greatly pleased with the boat and the attention paid them by the officers and medical staff.

"As there seemed to be nothing we could do at Guantanamo it was decided we had better return to Siboney, where the largest number of troops were, and offer our services to the hospitals. This was done on Sunday, June 26. All the army officers received our advances politely, but rather stiffly, at first declining any aid, but eventually confessing that they had nothing but army rations of hog meat, hard tack and coffee with which to feed their sick and that they would accept a few things to help them out until their own supplies arrived. But they declined all offers of nurses and doctors.

"Defused by our own people, we next called on General Garcia of the Cuban army and were most cordially received, his medical men being only too glad to accept all we had to offer. So the next morning our four Red Cross nurses and Sister Bettina went over to the Cuban hospital, which was as repulsive and forbidding a place as can be imagined, and began to work. The house and patients were astonished and transformed with such a baptism of soap and water as never was heard of before in this benighted region, and by afternoon that little hospital was one clean spot in the town.

"That little bit of practical work spread through rank and file like the proverbial wildfire, and before long our poor boys in blue, who had been lying on the floors, many of them without even a blanket, were asking each other and their slowly made nurses how it was that the Red Cross came down here and gave them the go by and put the Cubans on beds with soft pillows and blankets and clean sheets. Of course such vigorous kicking and the terrible contrast between the Cuban and our army hospitals could have but one result, and the army camps are now willing and eager to have on any terms we may suggest and are constantly asking for more than we are prepared to give. We have opened a Red Cross hospital here and have 24

THE PLAN OF CONTROL

For the Government of Santiago de Cuba.

Rights of Citizens Preserved—Military Administration to be of a Nominal Character—Issued by Pres. McKinley.

Washington, July 19.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, has been issued by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a president of the United States. The paper is not only an authorization and instruction of General Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intention of the government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in Cuba, and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property. The full text of the document is as follows:

"The Secretary of War: Sir—The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation. The first effect of the military occupation of the territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

"Though the powers of the military occupation are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of persons and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are continued in full force so far as they are compatible with the new condition of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent; and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The justice and the other official connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

"While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, to create such new or supplemental tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers, the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

"One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal in that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is considered that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the estate he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenue therefrom, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity.

"The new cycle path from the Mt. Pleasant House, White Mountains, to Crawford Notch, has been completed. It has been under construction since the frost left the ground, which is late among the mountains.

All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, or of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science, or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity. Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but, unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

"While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their persons, towns or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The monies so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and the payment of the expenses of the army. Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible, receipts are to be given.

"All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral powers, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of importation. (Signed) William McKinley, By order of the secretary of war, H. C. Gorlin, Adjutant General.

BIOCYCLE NEWS.

What will happen to Michael in his next race is the question of the hour. There can be no doubt of the fact that his race time was punctured Saturday in his race with Linton, as thousands of the spectators saw him riding on the rim before he changed wheels. After the race the wheel was brought to the show box and the puncture located by vetting the tire. The hole appeared to have been made by a pin or small tack.

It is a peculiar fact that Michael and Linton have met five times, once in America, and each time one or the other has had an accident. Michael still has a fighting chance, as he is to ride two more races against Linton, according to his contract with the American Racing association.

The latest story, sent out from Eddie Edle's home, Buffalo, is that Michael and Edle are to tie up next season in the "furf game." Michael to ride the horses and Edle to attend to the business. Edle bought a nameless two-year-old the other day, and his trainer, Pat McDonald, with whom he has just split, by the way, at once named the horse Lintonum. Whether this is the cause of the difference between the two men is not stated.

George F. Banker, the Pittsburgh professional, called for Europe Saturday, accompanied by Bourrette, the middle distance rider, the Jalu brothers, pacemakers, and C. W. Miller, the long distance American. Banker rated only second to Zimmerman in Europe in '94, '95 and '96.

The Pennsylvania politicians in the U. S. are talking of putting George D. Hudson forward again this fall for the presidency.

A NUISANCE.

The new cycle path from the Mt. Pleasant House, White Mountains, to Crawford Notch, has been completed. It has been under construction since the frost left the ground, which is late among the mountains.

BIKE RACE

TO BE HELD THURSDAY NIGHT ON THE BOULEVARD.

One of the most exciting free-for-all bike races of the season will be run Thursday night on the boulevard between George Maguire and Philip Carroll, two riders of Broadway reputation. It will be a five mile contest and a purse of \$5 and a position as scorer for the Shamrock B. C. goes to the winner.

It is said that the veteran firemen known as the Vixen Vets are seeking a consolidation with the General Butler Veterans for the meet at Portland in August.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Coughs, Tooth-ache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Stomach Complaints, A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain Killer

(GREAT DAVIS') Used Internally and Externally. Two Sizes, 10c and 25c bottles.

THE ELDEST SONS OF GERMANY'S EMPEROR.



Crown Prince William and Prince Eitel-Friedrich.

Seventy Saw Kaiser's Sons Confirmed.

Thousands Gried "Hoch" When The Notable Ceremony Was Ended.

GERMAN KAISER FIXES THE NEW SOCIAL NUMMER.

An Incident Which Explains the Solidarity of the German Empire The Hohenzollern's Easy Living.

To be the son of a great man always is embarrassing, even when the great man is content to achieve greatness along conventional lines. How much more embarrassing must it be to be the son of a man whose greatness is as variegated and sensational as that of Wilhelm, the Kaiser of United Germany. His two sons have a hard road to run. They cannot hope to rival their respected parent in his many roles, for it is given to few people to be great in so many ways. They will have to potter along as best they can, and the most that they can expect is to live in history as his sons.

Even in appearance the unfortunate princes are far behind their remarkable father. Is it conceivable, for instance, that either ever will be able to raise such a wonderful mustache as adorns the face of the Kaiser? It is such a mustache as only an absolute Imperialist of a barber could have designed, and it shows that, should a revolution unhappily force him to seek another trade, to would open a shop as friseur and become a King of Barbers by sheer merit. Wilhelm's mustache combines artistically the form of a blacking brush with the expression of feudal anarchy. Nobody could wear it with proper bearing except an Emperor or a waiter. The two princes do not look as if they could carry it off correctly, so it may be that the Wilhelm mustache will die out with him. And if so notable a thing as his mustache cannot be perpetuated by a monarch, what chances await his policies? And if anything happens to his policies, where will the two princes land? However, that is speculation. At present they are fairly book boys.

When they ride out thousands of people take off their hats and shout "Hoch!" They mean it, too, when they shout. If they sit down and discuss the beauties of republicanism over their beer afterward that does not belong in the fairy book.

The two princes were confirmed a few days ago in Potsdam. The public was not admitted when the ceremony took place, but thousands of loyal Germans stood outside and waited patiently till the royal personages emerged from the church. Then the royal folk cheered and the great people drove away. This is the kind of thing that cements the blocks in the bulwarks of the German Empire.

Of the two, Wilhelm is the Crown Prince. His brother is Prince Eitel-Friedrich. "Eitel" means "vain." But it is an exclusive name and not so inappropriate when one thinks of the prince's father.

The confirmation was done with a great deal of pomp, although only seventy persons were invited to attend. That establishes a new standard, by the way, and four hundred will not now seem to be so exclusive a number. An Empire that contains only seventy persons, who are eligible to witness such a ceremony either must be hard up for good society or extremely recherche in its standards.

The confirmation was in the church in which King Friedrich Wilhelm IV lies buried. Over his tomb there was spread a great red cloth, on which were two purple velvet seats for the two princes. Near them were purple chairs for the Imperial family, and behind them were the seats for the seventy guests. After praying at the tomb of Emperor Friedrich III the princes were confirmed.

Then they left the church, and the faithful public was permitted to look at them. They are nice, well-behaved boys, and the public cheered with pleasure and went home full of enthusiasm, well content to pay taxes for the support of so satisfactory a family.

Thus, the beautiful sentiment of loyalty to ruling houses makes everybody happy. The Hohenzollerns get a good living out of it, with easy hours, and the public has something to cheer about, at reasonable intervals.

Facts Worth Knowing.

"How came you to suspect the prisoner to be a man in woman's clothing?" inquired the magistrate.

"I didn't suspect," answered the detective; "as soon as I saw her trying to lift her bonnet after she had met and passed another woman in the street, I simply knew she was a man."

The prettier the housemaid, the plumper the cook, the longer it takes the average workman to beautify the kitchen.

"No, I never take the newspaper home; I've a family of grown-up daughters, you know."

"Papers too full of crime, eh?"

"No, too full of bargain sales."

The minister was a great hand-shaker—shutting down like a vice. One day he shook a boy's hand, and, forgetting, gave it an awful squeeze, as he said:

"My little fellow, I hope you are pretty well to-day?"

With tears in his eyes, the boy answered:

"I was till you shook hands with me."

In the public schools of Switzerland heat holidays have been established by law. Recognizing the well-known fact that the brain cannot work properly when the heat is excessive, the children are dismissed from their tasks whenever the thermometer goes above a certain point.

The German army has a swimming school for troops, where every one must learn to swim. The best swimmers are able to cross a stream of several hundred yards width, even when carrying their clothing, rifle and ammunition.

Recapture OF THE Mongoose.

Retired Mariner's Tale of an Indian Pied Piper.

"Aboard a vessel in the East Indian trade," said the retired mariner, "queer shipmates are often encountered. This does not refer to the quaint specimens of the two-legged genus, though some of these are as eccentric as can be found under the sun. The curious animals that find their way into a ship by some artful stratagem or other, and make it their home for life are the things I mean."

"Now, I recollect when I was cook's mate of the Hukuru taking in cargo, consisting chiefly of supplies for the Jehanum-Jew-Judee Railroad—a sort of one-horse affair on the western coast of the Bay of Bengal, with a depot at Madras, the port we were bound to. Well, this ship was swarmed with big gray rats, black and fat as butter. They had increased rapidly during the voyage home from Calcutta, as the cargo consisted of rice, pignuts, sugar and other edibles dear to rats."

"The skipper tried his best to get rid of these pests, but bless you, it wasn't a bit of good. He hired a professional ratcatcher, who made an A No. 1 bluff, but he did not decrease appreciably the number of rats. Next he experimented with burning sulphur, but the crafty devils just went ashore by themselves, and in spite of battened hatches, when the sulphurous fumes had blown away, they boarded the ship again, hungrier than ever. And there they stayed until we reached Madras, feeding on the stores of the railroad company and enjoying the softest snap of their lives."

"One Sunday afternoon while we were lying at anchor in Madras Roads a Mithsalah boat came alongside laden like Noah's ark with live stock of many descriptions. Ducks, chickens, monkeys, parrots, parakeets, macaws and other birds of gay plumage, a box of snakes, cages of monkeys, and, what happened to be more to the purpose, a wire crate containing a couple of dozen active specimens of the mongoose, an animal that is death on rats, snakes and such small vermin."

"The chief mate gave the boss of the Bazaar boat leave to bring his wares aboard for exhibition with a view to sale or barter, and soon the queer collection was displayed to capital advantage on the main deck. The sailors flocked around the cages hugely interested in the free show, and began to trade for monkeys, parrots, snakes or whatever animals most struck their fancy. Soon a brisk business was being done. And so, it may be observed, were the sailors, also."

"Suddenly there was a great commotion on deck. One of the ship's boys, a mischievous young devil, while the owner of the show was engaged in persuading a hairy old salt to invest in a monkey, opened the door of the mongoose crate and out they sneaked and made tracks down the open hatchways and disappeared among the boxes and bales of the cargo."

"The grief of the proprietor of the menagerie was heartrending. He was a tall, thin man, clad in a white turban and a crimson cummerbund. He ran aft to the poop deck and fell on his knees before the mate, beseeching the presence to have compassion on the most abject of his slaves and pay him 100 rupees for his valuable animals released by one of those sons of Eblis on the main deck."

"The mate only laughed and ordered the Hukuru off the ship. When a native began to curse the chief mate with all the picturesque volubility of the Tamil language affords. The chief mate ordered the whole outfit, men and animals, thrown over the side into the boat that brought them off."

"The mongoose army kept close; we saw none of them for several days, but as we discharged the cargo we came across numbers of slain rats, each with the characteristic gash in the throat through which a mongoose had drained his life blood. So great was the terror inspired among the rats by these invaders that many of them in their blind terror jumped overboard and started for the shore, some two miles distant."

"By the time the ship was empty there were precious few rats left, every mongoose having made the most of his happy hunting grounds. Meanwhile the native proprietor haunted the hotel our captain stopped at, entreating himself at his feet and beseeching him to pay the mongoose bill. The skipper, knowing nothing of the incident, disclaimed all responsibility. But, after investigating the matter and finding that the Hukuru had been practically cleared of the vermin, he thought he would have a bit of fun with the native, so he told him to come aboard and catch his old mongoose if he wanted them."

"The wily native, after being assured that the chief mate, whom he called 'the devil's brother,' would not molest him, agreed to make the attempt. Accordingly, he came off next day with his wire crate, and stationing it near the main hatchway with its door open, began to beat on a tom-tom and intone the wildest and most melancholy chant ever heard on the Hukuru."

"After continuing the wailing for about ten minutes the first mongoose made its appearance on deck, climbing up the hatchway from the 'tween decks. He appeared quite fascinated by the tune and slunk into his cage. Soon the others followed, until all were finally corralled."

"This proceeding was watched with amazement by all hands. The native would never tell the secret of his power over the mongoose, and none of the other boatmen who came aboard during the ship's stay at Madras would throw any light on the affair. The skipper was so pleased at the killing of the rats and the clever capture of the animals that he made the oily racial happy with a gift of five rupees."

key, but, strictly speaking, that black key is neither; it is a note or tone situated midway between C sharp and D flat. If both of the latter were on the piano, however, the difference between them is so slight that it would confuse the player. So a compromise is made, and the two are blended, or, rather, the tone midway between them is used.

In Cornell the organ contains keys for every note in the scale, no matter how fine the gradation. With it students can see just how a note on the organ is built up. Certain notes on the organ are made up of certain other tones. On the ordinary piano you would not be able to illustrate

WELL KNOWN WOMEN.

Miss Lillian Smith, though not yet 22 years old, holds the post of government marine observer on a promontory of Cape Cod. Her duty is to watch the passing ships through a telescope and take notes of their flags and names. The information thus gained has to be telegraphed every half hour to the Chamber of Commerce in Boston. Miss Smith began her work as her father's assistant.

Miss Helen Gould was asked to join the Daughters of the Revolution, being eligible on her mother's side. She declined on the ground that she was already connected with a vast number of clubs and guilds. She said: "I must try to show my patriotism in some other way." One of her other ways has been distributing 50,000 copies of our national hymn, "America," among school children, each copy engraved with a picture of the author of the song, Dr. Samuel F. Smith.

Miss Clara J. Fisher is said to be the first woman ever chosen to act as an arbitrator in a labor dispute in this country by a regularly constituted state board of arbitration. Miss Fisher was employed as overseer for nine years with the B. H. Spaulding Company at Milford, Mass. Two years ago she left them, but when a strike broke out recently over the question what number of yards of straw sewed should constitute the unit of payment, Miss Fisher was chosen by her former fellow employees as their representative. Together with a man chosen by the state board to represent the Spaulding company, she visited similar mills in the neighborhood, and in two weeks the report was ready, which furnished the basis of a satisfactory agreement.

Two flags mark the grave of Miss Dorothica Dix in the Mt. Auburn cemetery near Boston. A writer in the Boston Transcript recalls that at the close of the civil war, when all through its four years she had faithfully served as superintendent of women nurses,

"Pirates' Shelter" Now Used By Spain.

Port Royal Equips Many of the Blockade Runners That Go To Cuba.

THE FAMOUS CITY A VICTIM OF TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKES.

More Beautiful Than Its Opposite Neighbor of Lost Prestige by Not Being as Safe.

Pirates, blockade-runners, earthquakes and hurricanes are naturally associated with Port Royal. And yet it is such a peaceful and dreamy sort of a city, a long sandy spit of land jutting out from the foot of a mountain enclosing a bay, sheltered and deep. At the western end of this tongue of land is the city of Port Royal, guarding the entrance to the harbor of Kingston.

There is not much left of Port Royal now. Groves of coconut palms are strung along the beach, and at the harbor's mouth are forts and quarters for the garrison. It used to be a great mart of trade. Pirates used to sack the place, and pirates used to make it their headquarters. One day in 1802, however, while the city was at the height of its greatness, there came a great earthquake and a large part of the place slipped into the sea. Then came hurricanes, and could still far more devastating. Then the business of the island forsook Port Royal, and went across the harbor to Kingston, where the land is not so liable to slip into the sea and where the mountains protect the place from hurricanes.

The mountains also cut off the breezes, and Kingston is nowhere near so comfortable a place in the hot weather as Port Royal. It is more

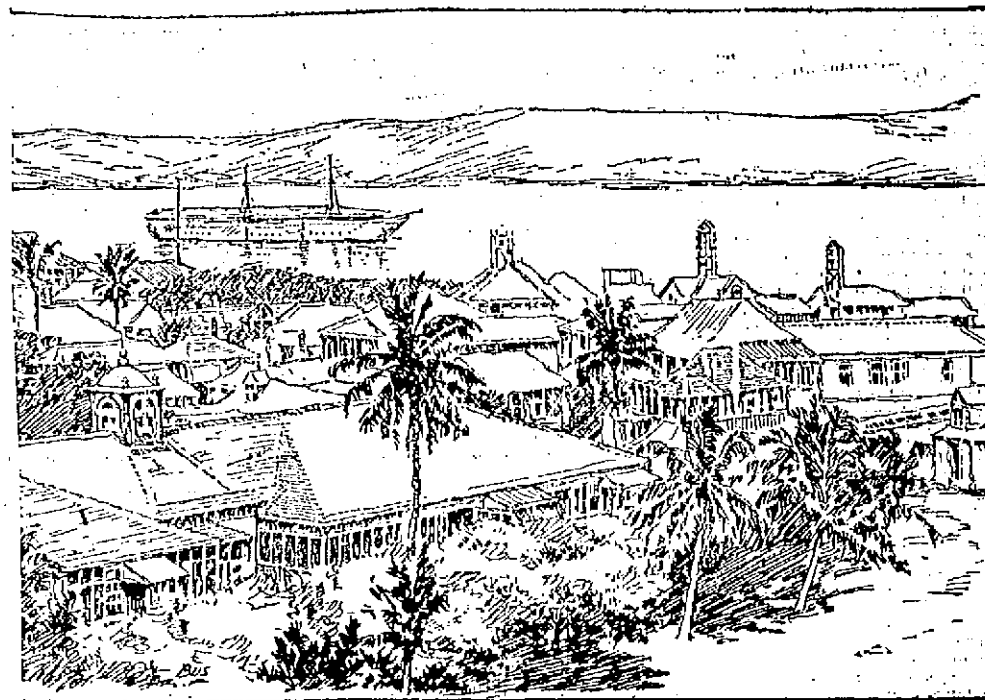
is left of Port Royal, is a convict station where they put such people now as try to revive the good, old times of the pirates in Port Royal or Kingston. But in the pirate days wicked people were the first families of the place.

As Port Royal was beautiful and picturesque in its wickedness, so it is now pleasant and picturesque in its goodness. Some people and places have all that recommends them to notice when they lose their wickedness, but not so Port Royal. It is as beautiful now as ever.

A QUIET REMINDER.

"Away out in the southwest corner of Missouri," said an old Post Office Inspector, "is a town in which a woman is Postmistress, and underneath her commission there hangs her diploma, it depends on her health as to which places her most. It came about through politics. Her husband was appointed under the Harrison Administration. In the campaign next following he espoused Cleveland and held on under the last Cleveland Administration until old Bick Bland spent a night in the Postmaster's house, and when he left the Postmaster was inoculated with the 16 to 1 heresy. But

PORT ROYAL, THE CITY OF FEARFUL EARTHQUAKES.



Miss Dix accepted from the Government "a stand of arms of the United States colors." When Mr. Stanton asked her how it would be most agreeable to her to have her services officially recognized, by a great public meeting or a vote of money from Congress, she declined to have either, and expressed a desire for "the flag of my country," thinking no notice would be taken of the request; but a beautiful pair of the national colors were specially made for her. She bequeathed them to Harvard College and they now hang in Memorial Hall.

Babies are made much of all the world over, but in China especially they are surrounded with a host of mysterious superstitions and practices.

They are very comical to look at, these children of the Celestials; from the day they are born they are put into a little cap and trousers, with a wee cap to keep the head warm, and little shoes on their feet. In fact, they are the exact counterpart of their parents in miniature.

A child is not bathed till the third day; it is not considered lucky to do so before. When this has been done, charms, consisting of lucky cash (smallest coin) and small silver toys, are attached by red cord to the child's wrists and worn for many months. This is to keep away all evil spirits.

Red strips of paper, with certain characters written on them, are also nailed up outside the door of baby's room, to ward off all evil influences.

These strips are kept up until after the eleventh day, and it is usual for no stranger to enter until they have been removed.

The child generally leaves the room at the end of the month, and on that day the head is shaved for the first time.

Very often a small patch is left at the crown of the head and the hair plaited into a stiff little queue, which stands out straight from the head through a little hole in the cap.

If it is a little girl, her head is often not shaved, but her hair plaited into two plaits above her ears. Red cord is plaited in with the hair as a charm for spirits cannot face red—hence baby's red clothes.—Ladies' Pictorial.

certain, however, and a man has a reasonable assurance when he comes home at night that he will find his house where he left it in the morning, and not gone sailing into the middle of the Caribbean Sea.

Over Port Royal the sea winds blow, and that is one of the reasons that the early settlers selected the place for a city, instead of the mainland.

There are several batteries of disappearing guns and a considerable garrison at Port Royal. There is also a rumor, which is vouched for by the people of Kingston, that on a clear day at a certain place in the sea off Port Royal one can look down through fathoms of clear water and see the towers and roofs of that old Port Royal which the earthquake shook into the sea.

You will have some difficulty in finding any one who has actually seen the sunken city, but there are plenty of people who know some one who knows some one else who has seen it. There is nothing improbable about the story, however.

Thousands of travelers have looked down through the waters of the Mediterranean and seen the ruins of Halcæ, and if Halcæ, why not Port Royal?

The Roman city slipped into the sea long centuries before the West Indian city.

Out from behind the long guardian sand-spit of Port Royal are now creeping the blockade runners which carry provisions and arms and ammunition to the beset Spaniards in Cuba. Blockade running is an industry in Kingston now, and by the gateway to Kingston's harbor Port Royal sits and smiles and looks inviting and its palm trees, while the waves chatter on the beach the story of the time when the city on the sand-spit was a wicked one indeed, and blockade running would have been to its commerce as a Sunday school picnic for harmless.

Up to 1670 Port Royal was a great place for the festive buccaneer, and from there he sailed out to kill and destroy, and there he brought his spoils after the fights. While Port Royal was a pirate city, it was so all day in Port Royal. One continuous round of festivity laughed and rang between the ocean and the bay, and crime and pleasure were dancing hand in hand on the shining beaches.

Up at the head of the harbor, just where the long neck of the land comes out from the mountain's foot to form at its further end a support for what

the man's wife remained a goldbug and asserted herself in a manner that made the return in the town a day late, after the election, and when they came in McKinley and Hobart were in the lead. The Postmaster was grieved so unmercifully that he sent in his resignation before McKinley's inauguration. Frank Jones, who was the agent of the last Cleveland Administration, heard of the situation, of course, and I was sent out there on the quiet. The first thing I learned was that the woman was suing for a divorce. As everybody in the town was with her, she soon obtained what she went for, and then she took charge of the Post Office. It is not my business to tell department secrets, but she is one of the hold-overs who will remain as long as she is honest.

"Her former husband gets his mail from the general delivery and she has her divorce hung on a line with the opening of the general delivery, and I think whenever he asks for his mail he must see it. It is a quiet reminder of the day when he made a fool of himself."—New York Sun.

This good story is told of Charles Dudley Warner, who hasn't yet died. It is when he was a guest some time ago at an old-time Southern home near Nashville he expressed a desire to see a real, typical negro. So the most eloquent old "natty" was brought in. To the surprise of every one she would not say a word beyond "Yes, sah" or "No, sah." After the departure of the distinguished guest she was asked the reason of her silence. With as much dignity and scorn as a grande dame "Aunt" replied: "Ugh! I wadn't gwine talk to dat Yankee. I knowed him soon as I seed him. He's de very one dat stole mistiss's silver durin' de war."

"I hope you appreciate the fact, sir, that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted, generous girl?"

"I do, sir," with emotion, "and I hope she inherits those qualities from her father."

Allyn Wraggs—Wot is it? A dollar bill? That's the easiest money ever you got, an' I'll bet on it. The wind blew it right to yer feet.

Tufted Knutt—Easy? Didn't I have to git down an' pick it up, b'gosh?—New York World.

what these notes are. You would need the sharps and flats in order to compose the notes. The overtones on the domestic instrument would be quite different. The pure fifth, which can here be accurately denoted, is very much curtailed on the piano. Used in connection with this organ are a complete set of resonators or tuning forks.

In order to find out how many re-entrances are contained in a given tone, it is only necessary to strike that note. Those forks which re-entrance in sympathy with it are sure to be included in the makeup of the note. The silent ones are not included in it.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE PERFECT ORGAN.

An organ which the leading organist of New York could not play is now being used by professors of Cornell college. This organ is not, as might be supposed, out of tune. It is because it is in perfect tune that it differs so

radically from an ordinary organ. The ordinary organ, such as is used in churches and drawing-rooms, is not in tune, even after the maker has just declared it to be in perfect order. The Cornell organ was invented by Von Helmholtz, and it contains a purely mathematical scale. It is made for

not to be obtained on an ordinary instrument, and is used to study the vibration of notes, and of what tones an organ note is made. Every tone in music is to be found on this organ. For instance, what are known as sharps and flats on a piano are not really sharps and flats, C sharp and D flat are struck on the same black

key, but, strictly speaking, that black key is neither; it is a note or tone situated midway between C sharp and D flat. If both of the latter were on the piano, however, the difference between them is so slight that it would confuse the player. So a compromise is made, and the two are blended, or, rather, the tone midway between them

THE WEATHER.

Wednesday is likely to be fair, with more sultry weather and high temperatures and southerly winds. Thursday, partly cloudy to fair weather, probably followed by local rain and a slight fall of temperature.

ALMANAC, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.
Sun rises—4:25; sets, 7:15.
Moon rises—8:08 p. m.;
High tide—12:15 a. m.; 12:30 p. m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EASELS WITH TEA.
We have received a new lot of these easels that were so popular. One with a pound of C. Tea while they last. Dickson Bros., 68 Merrimack Street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS.
Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 15 Appleton Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.
T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.
Elegant rubber lined knicks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone 429-4.
Pianos, organs, sheet music, violins, banjos, etc., at Steiner's, 130 Merrimack St.
Railroad men leave their watches with us. Why not your? Harris, 10 Appleton Street.

Lawyer J. Joseph Hennessy has removed his law office from 110 North Main Street to 13 Barristers' Hall.

You can talk with any one you want, but if you want to talk, talk with W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorneike Street.

The special committee of aidmen appointed to learn the terms of paying between railway tracks in other cities will do its work by correspondence.

D. A. Cavanaugh, tailor, received an order today from Dr. R. B. Bell from Fort Monroe Va., for three military garments and three suits to be made at once.

The High school laboratory is to receive \$152 worth of new apparatus this summer. The purchasing agent has given the contract, which calls for a large number of articles.

Eighty-four per cent. solid contents in Ballardville Lithia consist of carbonate of Lithium. The water is of admirable organic purity.—London Lancet.

E. A. McQuade, 76 Market Street, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, Sole Agent.

ABOUT THE SOLDIERS.

Lieut. Ashburn has many applicants at his recruiting office yesterday. In all, 26 men were examined by Dr. Daly and nearly every one was rejected.

Capt. Grady's company drilled at the armory last night.

Leslie J. Hunting of the Fifth Regiment Hospital corps now at Camp Dalton, was in town last night on a furlough with a couple of fellow workers.

VOLUNTEER AID.

Yesterday, the ladies of the Lowell branch of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association shipped to Boston four large cases and one small case of hospital supplies.

The association headquarters are open on Wednesday mornings from 10 to 12 o'clock to receive hospital supplies and money and to give out garments to be made for the wounded and sick soldiers.

TO MEET AT GLEN FOREST.

The 30th annual reunion of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery association will be held at Glen Forest on Thursday.

A special invitation is extended to the widows, children and relatives of deceased comrades and also to the families and friends of the regiment. Be sure and take the children. Business meeting at 1.30. Any comrade not able to pay assessment will be given a badge. While this reunion is to be a basket picnic, it is hoped that enough of the comrades will meet at a dinner in the cafe at 50 cents each to ensure a pleasant and sociable sit-down.

FALSE ADVERTISING.

JOHN KELLEY ARRESTED AT MANCHESTER, N. H. ON SERIOUS CHARGE.

Manchester, N. H., July 18.—Late Saturday afternoon, William Young, alias James Young, alias John W. Kelley, arrested Boston as his residence, was claiming upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

Two or three days ago, the clerks at the post office received information that some one was soliciting advertisements for a manual of reference of the Merrimack Valley Association of Post Office Clerks. Last year, the association got out a manual of this sort. The fact that a new manual was being published this year was unknown to the employees of the local post office, so an inquiry was made of the officers of the association.

A letter was received from President James J. Murray and Secretary George T. Stuart, both of Lawrence, Mass., stating that no one had been authorized to solicit advertisements for any purpose by the association. When this was found out, the police were put on the track of the solicitors.

Saturday, a man called at the store of John E. Towle and represented that he was getting out a book for the Postal Clerks' association. Mr. Towle gave the man a \$5 bill in payment for an advertisement in the manual and in return was given a receipt for the money. This receipt was signed "J. W. Kelley." At several other places, clerks tried to secure ads, but failed. The police started out looking for Kelley. Finally, Policeman Sullivan ran across him and arrested the young man.

Kelley gave his name as William Young and said he came from Boston. He says that he has been working for another party and that he collected \$22 from five different parties and turned it over to his employer. Young had but \$1.00 on his person when searched. The prisoner had books of the Merrimack Valley Association of Post Office Clerks issued in 1897 and blanks similar to the one on which Kelley signed John E. Towle's receipt.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Tuesday—Maxey Haught vs. J. Glynn, Troy.
Friday—Joe Bernstein vs. Ed. Sprary; Tom Lanning vs. J. Root, Loxon A. C., New York.
Saturday—Harry Lemons vs. Pat Kelly, Toronto.

Ged Monroe vs. J. McGovern, Polkton A. C., Brooklyn.
The articles of agreement signed by Jim Corbett and Kid McCoy contain the stipulation that "the contest shall be for the heavyweight championship of the world." The clause was inserted at the demand of George Considine, who is furnishing Corbett's forerights and who signed the articles on behalf of the Californians.

While the contest will undoubtedly be between the two greatest boxers the world has ever seen, I am of the opinion that the public at large will hardly accept the winner as the "champion of champions." In view of Corbett's defeat by Fitzsimmons, Bob has hung on to the title with persistence, and his announcement that he would fight Corbett or McCoy the moment they showed that they were sincere by posting a cash forfeit clinches his reclamation of the championship which he voluntarily resigned after his fight at Carson. He has announced repeatedly that he would meet either Corbett or McCoy, but insisted that they follow the custom of the ring and back up their windy challenges and mouthpieces with something tangible as an evidence of good faith. He is, in this respect, right. Ring usage makes it imperative for a champion to accept all bona fide challenges—with reasonable restrictions as to time and amount of stakes—but up to date I have not learned that any of the challenges of the so-called Kangaroo has done more than talk for advertising purposes.

Corbett, it is true, made a great splash about a mere title of \$35,000 that he would give to Fitz if the latter would consent to meet him in a ring encounter. But no money was posted and when Brady met Julian in this city a few months ago to talk over a match Billy denied that Corbett ever made such a proposition. He admitted that he had offered a guaranteed purse of \$25,000 for a fight between Corbett and Fitz, however. Julian asked him to fight in private, to which Brady replied in the negative. When pressed for reasons, he said frankly that he could get some of the money to put up the money. Then the matter dropped.

McCoy, enjoining Corbett's action, declared in the presence of the sporting writers of Boston his willingness to give Fitzsimmons \$10,000 and promised to post the money thirty minutes after Fitz had accepted the offer. Well, Fitz did accept, but McCoy did not live up to his agreement. These facts serve to show clearly that Fitz was at fault in not defending the championship when challenged right after the fight with Corbett, still the men who are to meet in Buffalo in September are not privileged to fight for the title by the fact that they failed signally to fulfill the ordinary requirements of ring customs and the winner will be considered the champion heavyweight of the world in just the same way as McCoy was hailed after he defeated Gus Luthin at Syracuse, for it will be remembered that according to the articles of agreement that battle was for the heavyweight championship of the world.

The contest between Corbett and McCoy will certainly not be a championship affair, but it will undoubtedly be the greatest boxing match in the history of pugilism and as such will, if properly carried, have much to do with wiping out the stigma generally ascribed to pugilism by those who have very false ideas of the sport.

The verisimilitude of a world of good for boxing, and was a very effective object lesson for a number of persons who would not attend a boxing match because they felt that it would degrade them. They saw the verisimilitude reproduction of the Carson fight and were convinced that the sport, under the present regime and strict adherence to rules, was not the brutal affair they had mentally pictured.

Asbury Park, which is so noted throughout the country for its high moral standard and the fact that there is not a saloon in the place, has a corner on all the big prize fighters of the country. Corbett and Fitzsimmons have settled themselves for the season in cottages about five blocks apart, and now that Corbett has signed articles to meet "Kid" McCoy, he has brought to town his two trainers, Jack McVey and George Green.

Lansing, who has a fight on for next month is also here training at Manager Billy Brady's cottage in Loch Arbor, located just across Deul Lake, which forms the northern boundary of Asbury Park. The two big fighters are attracting the attention of everyone at the resort and the young women at the hotels show even more interest in them than the young men.

Fitzsimmons is taking affairs easy. He is not doing any work harder than horseback riding, of which he is very fond, and consequently he is taking on flesh rapidly. Corbett, however, has started in training very diligently for his coming fight with McCoy. There is a big barn adjoining his Eighth Avenue cottage and the interior has been fitted out with a punching bag and all of the appliances that he uses in his work. He is in fine form and the hard work that his trainers have led to keep him from working too hard. Corbett and Fitzsimmons have not met each other as yet, but if they do happen to meet it is not likely that there will be anything more dangerous exchanged than hard, cold stares.

VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Veterans' association, held in Post 129 hall last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. W. Hendry; Vice president, D. W. Aldrich; Secretary, C. H. Stickney; Treasurer, J. E. Wheeler; board of directors, F. H. Fife, Frank C. Wasley, William Clifford, A. W. Stockwell, C. H. Stickney, C. W. Philbrick and F. E. Butler; auditing committee, E. R. Fife, George Blood and W. W. Tuttle.

A warm night at home after a hot, hard day's work in made positively enjoyable when Williams' Root Beer is served. It refreshes and invigorates, so that the fatigue of the day's work is forgotten.

Specialize Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 50c, 25c. If C. C. O. fails, druggists refund money.

Have You Been Sick?

Perhaps you have had the grippe or a hard cold. You may be recovering from malaria or a slow fever; or possibly some of the children are just getting over the measles or whooping cough.

Are you recovering as fast as you should? Has not your old trouble left your blood full of impurities? And isn't this the reason you keep so poorly? Don't delay recovery longer but

Take

Ayer's
Sarsaparilla

It will remove all impurities from your blood. It is also a tonic of immense value. Give nature a little help at this time. Aid her by removing all the products of disease from your blood. If your bowels are not just right, Ayer's Pills will make them so. Send for our book on Diet in Constipation.

Write to our Doctors.
We have the exclusive privilege of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. We will freely and promptly reply to all communications.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

CAPTAIN MITTEN

Writes a Letter From Siboney, Cuba.

TELLS OF THE FIRST BATTLE FOUGHT.

Company M. Came Out All Right.

Capt. A. D. Mitten writes as follows regarding the Ninth Massachusetts regiment from Siboney, Cuba, under date of July 5:

"We appreciate a word from home so very much that we feel those who are following our every movement at the front will be equally interested in the outcome of the struggle."

"We landed at Siboney July 1. We had to come ashore in small boats and the heat of the men to reach the shore was not without its effect. We started for the battlefield and were not long on the march until we found that we were in great danger. We were on the march all night. The road was bad, the night was dark and when daylight came we found ourselves on a bloody battlefield where the previous day's fighting had taken place."

"The fighting here was something fierce. The evening of Saturday, July 2, found us all sleepy when the Spaniards attacked us, but we were soon on our feet and were stationed in front of the hospital. The bullets flew like hail and the Spanish batteries were throwing shot and shell into our midst. Shells were bursting all around us, but every one of the boys stood the fire like old soldiers and we all came out without a scratch."

"We are lying in the trenches about 10,000 yards from the Spanish forts. We are about three miles from the city of Santiago. We expect another heavy battle to take the fort and then we will march into the city. I expect it will be a hard charge. I wish you could see the entrenchments the men have built. We all lie down in them every night. The climate here is very good. The hills and mountains are extremely high."

"We have to drink water here that I wouldn't wash my hands in at home, but I tell you it is beginning to taste pretty good. There is plenty of fruit here."

"Give my regards to all the people, and let them know that my men are all in good health and spirits. I fondly expect to bring every one of them home with me when we return to Lowell."

"The day we came into the lines it was a terrible sight to see the dead and wounded on the field of carnage. Many a brave fellow of the Second Massachusetts regiment fell to the ground and not a few of them while they live will carry with them the work of shot from Spanish rifles. I expect we will have another battle as soon as the flag of truce goes down. I will write again as soon as the fight is over if the Lord spares me."

Capt. A. D. Mitten.
Company M. Ninth Regt.

LATHERS' MEETING.

The Lathers' union was to have held a meeting last night in Building Laborers' hall but some other organization had engaged the hall and the meeting was postponed. The important matter to have been discussed was the question of whether or not to strike against a reduction in the schedule.

To Cure Constipation Forever, Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 50c or 25c. If C. C. O. fails, druggists refund money.

Maltex is made of malt, beef, and other nutrients.

TO STOP BREWERY

Orders Issued by the Board of Health.

LEGAL NOTICE SERVED ON THE BREWERY

To Abate Nuisance in 24 Hours.

The board the health yesterday took steps to put a stop to the Hale's Brook nuisance.

The appeals to the board from residents of that section have been very strong; the board officially inspected the place; members individually have made visits to the place at different times since the nuisance was complained of and as a result it was decided to push the matter to the end.

Previous boards have proceeded to a certain point and then when it came to applying the remedy, they failed to take action. The present board reached the conclusion that the Harvard Brewery is largely responsible for the nuisance and so decided to serve legal notice upon the company that unless they take steps to abate the nuisance within twenty-four hours, they will be proceeded against according to law. The method of procedure will be to have the city solicitor ask the supreme court to issue an injunction restraining the brewery from making beer until they abate the nuisance now existing.

The notice was signed by the three members of the board and given to Constable Hales to serve. He went to the brewery last evening and Manager Hallowell, on whom the service will be made, was in Boston, and it was stated that he would be in his office at 8.30 this morning.

At present, all of the sewage from the larger beer and ale plants as well as from the stable wash house and bottling departments flows into the brook which runs through a thickly populated portion of the city and creates a most nauseating odor.

At the next meeting of the city council, a communication will be read from the board of health, recommending that steps be taken for the permanent improvement of Hale's Brook and that a permanent body be designated to have charge of the matter.

PERSONAL.

Supt. Davis was out of town yesterday.

Fred Goodrick and Frank B. Hawes are at Clinton, Mass.

Mr. J. W. Conner of Nashua was visiting friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Brown and Mrs. Sanger are at Orempton.

Lieut. Webster spent Saturday and Sunday in Manchester, N. H.

Recently in New York: Messrs. H. A. Root and G. K. Kirby of this city.

Mr. James Sheridan of Chicago is in this city on a brief visit to friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bennett will summer at Annapolis for the season.

Misses Bertha and Theresa, McCue have gone to Waldo, Me., for the summer.

Mr. James E. Riley of 45 Jewett street is being congratulated on the birth of a son.

Mrs. Henry Wisbey and family are spending a few weeks at Crescent Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Daniels will spend a two weeks' vacation with friends in West Newton.

Robert E. Crowley of the Boston Paving company, has just returned from Newport, R. I.

Miss Maggie Conner of West Third street, has gone on her vacation to Foxboro for three weeks.

Officer Dan Lane's vacation ends today. Officers Pare and Albert Libby begin their today.

The family of Patrick Kelley will leave tomorrow for a summer vacation in Maine and New Hampshire.

Mr. Wm. H. Shields of the city farm is spending 10 days' vacation with Mr. Gregoire Miles of New York city.

Miss Alice P. Lewis is spending a short vacation at Ayer as the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Learned.

Crawford Burnham and family of Fletcher street will spend the remainder of July and the month of August at Chelmsford Centre.

Misses Margaret and Katherine Dolan of Putnam, Conn., who have been visiting their cousins, the Misses Dolan of 222 Charles street, left yesterday to take the vacation course at the Marlborough summer school.

Miss Katie Marlon Murphy will enjoy an extended trip through the provinces. She will visit Portland and Bangor, Me., Halifax, N. S., St. John's and Kensington, N. B. A stay with relatives at Prince Edward Island will end all but her homeward travels.

Among the vacationists at Ocean Park are the following well known Lowell people: Mrs. F. W. Cheney and family, Mrs. H. F. Shirley and daughter, Mrs. Horace Nixon, Mrs. Alice Abbott, Mrs. A. L. Abbott Miss Gertrude Abbott, Rev. O. H. Denney and wife, Dr. J. V. Pepin and wife, Mrs. R. L. Stevens and daughter, Miss S. Kearley, Mrs. N. A. Warren and children from county truant school in Chelmsford, Miss Agnes Campbell, John Powers, Mrs. Luther Holt and sons, Mrs. C. A. Spencer and family, Mrs. W. G. Parson and children, Jas. G. Butterick and family.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BICYCLES.

Every wheel on our floor marked down to one-half the regular price. We need more room for our Sewing Machine trade and are willing to make a sacrifice of all Bicycles on hand. If you want Bargains, look our line over. We have new wheels from \$18.50 up, and good second-hand ones as low as \$5. Cash or credit.

FRANK'S BIG STORE, 221-229 Dutton Street.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BASE BALL.

Boston, July 19.—Pitcher Willie had Captain Fatsy Donovan's nine, the Pittsburghs, at his mercy Monday, while the home team batted and fielded well. The Bostonians played in dazzling style in deciding game, all through the game, running bases daringly and getting in hits when most needed. Ladd, late of the Fall Rivers, was a tried in left field for the winners and did very well. FATSY DONOVAN. He had expected to cover a similar position for the visitors, but was not given a chance to prove his worth. While in the minor league Ladd achieved reputation for his heavy batting and good work as a fielder, covering a vast amount of territory with his pendulum-like legs. Score:

Boston.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Long, S.	3	0	1	2	1	0
Yenger, I.	4	0	0	5	1	0
Duffy, C.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Collins, J.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Ladd, I.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Strahl, T.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Lowe, S.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Bergen, C.	4	1	2	8	1	0
Willie, P.	4	1	8	2	1	0

Totals	34	6	12	27	6	0
Pittsburgs.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Donovan, F.	5	0	0	1	0	0
McCreary, E.	4	0	2	0	0	0
McCarthy, J.	3	0	1	3	0	0
Gray, J.	4	0	1	1	2	0
O'Brien, J.	3	1	1	10	0	0
Schulver, A.	4	0	0	5	0	0
Fadden, J.	4	0	2	0	3	0
My, S.	4	0	2	0	4	0
Thines, P.	1	1	0	1	1	0
Tanshell, J.	1	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

Boston

Pittsburgs

Earned runs—Boston, 1. Two-base hit—Lowe. Three-base hit—Collins. Stolen bases—Long, Collins, Strahl. First base on balls—By Rhines, 1; by Willie, 3. Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien. Struck out—By Willie, 1; by Rhines, 2. Time—1:34. Umpires—Snyder and Connelly. Attendance—1800.

The St. Louis players had things pretty much their own way in the opening innings in Brooklyn, but in the fifth inning the Brooklynians got range of Sudhoff's shots and won, 7 to 6.

The Wilkesbarres won from the Providence by superior work at the bat and in the field. Coughlin, the Wilkesbarres' new third baseman from the New England league, showed up well. Score: 4 to 3.

The Cincinnati defeated the Philadelphia by better hitting. Both teams put up a rugged game in fielding, but the Phillies were the worst. Score: 6 to 4.

The management of the Louisville baseball club has given the customary 10 days' notice of release to Second Baseman John Stafford, a Massachusetts player.

The New Yorks jumped back into the first division yesterday, the beating they gave the Louisville and the Pittsburghs to the Bostonians landing them in sixth place. Score: 5 to 1.

Kilroy pitched winning ball for four innings in Baltimore, but could not stand the pace, so the Chicago substituted Thornton in the fifth. Score: 5 to 3 in favor of the Hanolons.

There was no game in Springfield yesterday, owing to the failure of the Syracuse team to show up. The Springfield will claim a forfeit.

An interesting tie game between the Washingtons and the Cleveland was called on account of darkness. Both teams played well.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

REVENUE STAMPS.

The Appleton National Bank has been appointed by the United States post office agent for the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, and will carry in stock for sale under Schedule A (Documentary) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 25 cents each. And \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$50 each.

Schedule B (Proprietary), 13, 14, 24, 25, 54 of one cent each, 1, 4, 2, 24, 2 and 6 cents each.

Banking House, 174 to 182 Corner Third Street, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., except Saturdays, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.

FRID H. ELA, Cashier.
DEO. W. FIFIELD, President.

NOW AN HEIRESS

Mrs. H. M. Shattuck of Andover

INHERITS A LEGACY OF \$27,000 FROM AN UNCLE

Who Died Recently in California.

Mrs. H. M. Shattuck, daughter of Mrs. Mary Caffrey, an Andover washer-woman, has fallen heir to a fortune amounting to \$27,000, bequeathed her by her uncle, Timothy Caffrey, of San Francisco, Cal. Although there is dispute about her title to the money, there is very little doubt that the case will be settled in her favor, as her uncle had repeatedly said that she would be his heir and left a will to that effect.

A claim has been brought by a Mrs. Maloney, who was housekeeper for the late Mr. Caffrey. She asserts that her employer promised to give her \$10,000 on his death and she says he gave her a written statement to bind the promise. Mrs. Shattuck has placed her case in the hands of Judge George H. Fox of Andover. A settlement is expected next month.

A queer thing about the legacy is that Mrs. Caffrey never saw his nephew when he has made his heir. Mrs. Shattuck is not yet 30 years of age.

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